

Virginia Constitutional Convention Directory 1901.

JK

3925

1901

.A48



Handwritten text, possibly a signature or a list of names, is visible in the center of the page. The text is faint and difficult to decipher.

. . VIRGINIA . .

Virginia
1 Constitutional Convention 120-12

DIRECTORY

1901

PUBLISHED BY

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY

5
100
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

1901

J K 3925

1901

1748

395961

20

h.L.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Constitution of Virginia	1-31
Suffrage Clauses of	
Mississippi	32-34
South Carolina	34-37
Louisiana	38-46
North Carolina	46-48
List of Committees appointed in former Virginia Constitutional Conventions	49
Table showing how judges are chosen in each State	50
Important financial statistics	51-52
Act providing for the Constitutional Convention of 1901,	53-58
Biographical data concerning each member, giving P. O. addresses, &c.	59-71
List of counties and cities showing by whom represented	72-73
Blank pages on which to insert printed list of members of each committee to be appointed	74-93

Constitution of the State of Virginia*

As Ratified by Vote of the People July 6, 1869, with Subsequent Amendments thereto Incorporated.

1901.

Whereas the delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, in convention assembled, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, reciting and declaring, that whereas George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and elector of Hanover, before that time entrusted with the exercise of the kingly office in the government of Virginia, had endeavored to pervert the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative on laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; by denying his governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and when so suspended, neglecting to attend to them for many years; by refusing to pass certain other laws unless the persons to be benefited by them would relinquish the inalienable right of representation in the Legislature; by dissolving legislative assemblies, repeatedly and continually, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people; when dissolved by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head; by endeavoring to prevent the population of our country, and for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; by keeping among us, in time of peace, standing armies and ships of war; by affecting to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power; by combin-

*As to the amendments, see Art. 12 of the Constitution; Acts 1870-71, p. 397, ch. 104; Acts 1871-72, p. 22, ch. 32; Id. p. 212, ch. 164; Acts 1872-3, p. 274, ch. 301; Acts 1874, p. 95, ch. 106; Id. p. 208, ch. 188; Acts 1874-5, p. 200, ch. 192; Id. p. 399, ch. 315; Acts 1875-6 p. 82, ch. 87; Id. p. 87, ch. 88; Acts 1879-80 p. 296, ch. 309; Acts 1881-2, p. 79, ch. 78; Id. p. 213, ch. 203; Acts 1891-2, ch. 307, p. 497; Acts 1893-4, ch. 228, p. 240; Id. ch. 232, p. 248; and proclamations of the governor showing the ratification of the several amendments, on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ing with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us of the benefit of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond the seas for trial for pretended offenses; for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever; by plundering our seas, ravaging our coasts, burning our towns, and destroying the lives of our people; by inciting insurrection of our fellow-subjects with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation; by prompting our negroes to rise in arms among us—those very negroes whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he had refused us permission to exclude by law; by endeavoring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence; by transporting hither a large army of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, then already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation; by answering our repeated petitions for redress with a repetition of our injuries; and finally, by abandoning the helm of government and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection—by which several acts of misrule the government of this country, as before exercised under the crown of Great Britain, was totally dissolved—did, therefore, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy country would be reduced unless some regular, adequate mode of civil policy should be speedily adopted, and in compliance with the recommendations of the general congress, ordain and declare a form of government of Virginia.

And whereas a convention, held on the first Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, did propose to the people of this Commonwealth an amended Constitution or form of government, which was ratified by them: and

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, by an act passed on the fourth of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, did provide for the election, by the people, of delegates to meet in general convention, to consider, discuss, and propose a new constitution, or alterations and amendments to the existing constitution of this Commonwealth; and by an act passed on the thirteenth of

March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, did further provide for submitting the same to the people for ratification or rejection, and the same having been submitted accordingly was ratified by them; and

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, by an act passed on the twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, did provide for the election, by the people, of delegates to meet in general convention, to consider, discuss, and adopt alterations and amendments to the existing Constitution of this Commonwealth, the delegates so assembled did, therefore, having maturely considered the premises, adopt a revised and amended Constitution as the form of government of Virginia; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by an act passed on the second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and by acts supplementary thereto passed on the twenty-third day of March and the nineteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, provide for the election, by the people of Virginia qualified to vote under the provisions of said acts, of delegates to meet in convention to frame a constitution or form of government for Virginia in conformity with said acts; and by the same acts did further provide for the submitting of such Constitution to the qualified voters for ratification or rejection;

We, therefore, the delegates of the good people of Virginia, elected and in convention assembled, in pursuance of said act, invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, do propose to the people the following Constitution and form of government for this Commonwealth:

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

A declaration of rights made by the representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free convention; which rights do pertain to them and their posterity as the basis and foundation of government.

1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity—namely, the enjoyment of

life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2. That this State shall ever remain a member of the United States of America, and that the people thereof are a part of the American nation, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said union or to sever said nation are unauthorized, and ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

3. That the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof constitute the supreme law of the land, to which paramount allegiance and obedience are due from every citizen, anything in the Constitution, ordinances, or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

5. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community; of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

6. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services; which, not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge be hereditary.

7. That the legislative, executive, and judicial powers should be separate and distinct; and that the members thereof may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burthens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections, in which all or any part of the former members to be again eligible or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

8. that all elections ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of



16. To whom I answered, it is not the
manner of the Romans to deliver any man
to die, before that he which is accused
have the accusers face to face, and have
leave to answer for himself concerning
the crime laid against him

The Acts. ch. 25. Verse 16.

27. For it seemeth to me unreasonable
to send a prisoner, and not witness to
signify the crime laid against him.
The Acts. ch 25. Verse - 27

Justus to King Agrippa.

suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.

9. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

10. That in all criminal or capital prosecutions a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; but the General Assembly may, by law, provide for the trial otherwise than by a jury of a man accused of a criminal offense, not punishable by death or confinement in the penitentiary; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

11. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

12. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

13. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

14. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments, and any citizen may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

15. That a well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defense of a free State; that standing armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty, and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

16. That the people have a right to uniform government; and, therefore, that no government separate from or inde-

pendent of the government of Virginia ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof.

17. That no free government or the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

18. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and, therefore, all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.

19. That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as lawful imprisonment may constitute such, shall exist within this State.

20. That all citizens of the State are hereby declared to possess equal civil and political rights.

21. The rights enumerated in this bill of rights shall not be construed to limit other rights of the people not therein expressed.

The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this State is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall not be violated on any pretense whatever.

ARTICLE II.

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the power of more than one of them at the same time, except as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AND QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, who shall have been a resident of the State twelve months and of the county, city, or town in which he shall offer to vote, three months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General As-

sembly and all officers elected by the people: provided, that no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine of the United States army or navy shall be considered a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein: and provided, also, that the following persons shall be excluded from voting:

First. Idiots and lunatics.

Second. Persons convicted of bribery in any election, embezzlement of public funds, treason, felony, or petit larceny.

Third. No person who, while a citizen of this State, has since the adoption of this Constitution fought a duel with a deadly weapon, sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a deadly weapon, either within or beyond the boundaries of this State, or knowingly conveyed a challenge, or aided or assisted in any manner in fighting a duel, shall be allowed to vote or hold any office of honor, profit, or trust under this Constitution.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot, and all persons entitled to vote shall be eligible to any office within the gift of the people, except as restricted in this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All persons entitled to vote and hold office, and none others, shall be eligible to sit as jurors.

Sec. 4. No voter, during the time of holding any election at which he is entitled to vote, shall be compelled to perform military service, except in time of war or public danger, to work upon public roads, or to attend any court as suitor, juror, or witness; and no voter shall be subject to arrest under any civil process during his attendance at election, or in going to or returning from them.

Oath of Office.

Sec. 5. All persons, before entering upon the discharge of any function as officers of this State, must take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia; that I recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that I will faithfully perform the duty of to the best of my ability. So help me God."

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor.

Section 1. The chief executive power in this Commonwealth shall be vested in a Governor. He shall hold office for a term of four years, to commence on the first day of January next succeeding his election, and be ineligible to the same office for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected, and to any other office during his term of service.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the voters at the times and places of choosing members of the General Assembly. Returns of elections shall be transmitted, under seal, by the proper officers to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Delegates on the first day of the next session of the General Assembly. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall, within one week thereafter, in presence of a majority of the Senate and House of Delegates, open the said returns, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected; but if two or more shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by a joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. Contested elections for Governor shall be decided by a like vote, and the mode of proceeding in such cases shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. No person except a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of Governor; and if such person be of foreign birth, he must have been a citizen of the United States for ten years next preceding his election; nor shall any person be eligible to that office unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a resident of this State for three years next preceding his election.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government; shall receive five thousand dollars for each year of his service, and while in office shall receive no other emolument from this or any other government.

Sec. 5. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; communicate to the General Assembly at every ses-

sion the condition of the Commonwealth; recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient, and convene the General Assembly on application of two-thirds of the members of both houses thereof, or when, in his opinion, the interest of the Commonwealth may require it. He shall be commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State; have power to embody the militia to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and enforce the execution of the laws; conduct, either in person or in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, all intercourse with other and foreign States; and during the recess of the General Assembly to fill, *pro tempore*, all vacancies in those offices for which the Constitution and laws make no provision; but his appointments to such vacancies shall be by commissions, to expire at the end of thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the General Assembly. He shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law, and except when the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates; to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction; to remove political disabilities consequent upon conviction for offenses committed prior or subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution, and to commute capital punishment; but he shall communicate to the General Assembly, at each session, particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of reprieve or pardon granted, and of punishment commuted, with his reasons for remitting, granting, or commuting the same.

Sec. 6. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and may also require the opinion, in writing, of the Attorney-General upon any question of law connected with his duties.

Sec. 7. Commissions and grants shall run in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and be attested by the Governor, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed.

Sec. 8. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Delegates, and every resolution requiring the assent of both branches of the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such consideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill or

joint resolution, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill or resolution shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Sec. 9. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the Governor, and his qualification and the manner of his election in all respects shall be the same.

Sec. 10. In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, failure to qualify, resignation, removal from the State, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the said office, with its compensation, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the discharge of the executive functions in other necessary cases.

Sec. 11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote except in case of an equal division; and while acting as such shall receive a compensation equal to that allowed to the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, and Auditor.

Sec. 12. A Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, and continue in office for the term of two years, unless sooner relieved. The salary of each shall be determined by law.

Sec. 13. The Secretary shall keep a record of the official acts of the Governor, which shall be signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary; and when required, he shall lay the same, and any papers, minutes, and vouchers per-

taining to his office, before either house of the General Assembly; and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. All fees received by the Secretary shall be paid into the treasury.

Sec. 14. The powers and duties of the Treasurer and Auditor shall be such as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. There may be established in the office of the Secretary of State a bureau of statistics, and a bureau of agriculture, chemistry, and geology, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. The General Assembly shall have power to establish a bureau of agriculture and immigration under such regulations as may be prescribed.

Board of Public Works.

Sec. 17. There shall be a Board of Public Works, to consist of the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of the Commonwealth, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Delegates.

Sec. 2. The House of Delegates shall be elected biennially by the voters of the several cities and counties on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, and shall from and after the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, consist of not more than one hundred, and not less than ninety members.

Sec. 3. From and after the same date the Senate shall consist of not less than thirty-three nor more than forty members. They shall be elected for the term of four years—for the election of whom the counties, cities, and towns shall be divided into districts. Each county, city and town of the respective districts shall, at the time of the first election of its delegate or delegates under this amendment, vote for one or more senators. The senators first elected under this amendment in districts bearing odd numbers shall vacate their offices at the end of two years; and those elected in

districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by expiration of term shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term.

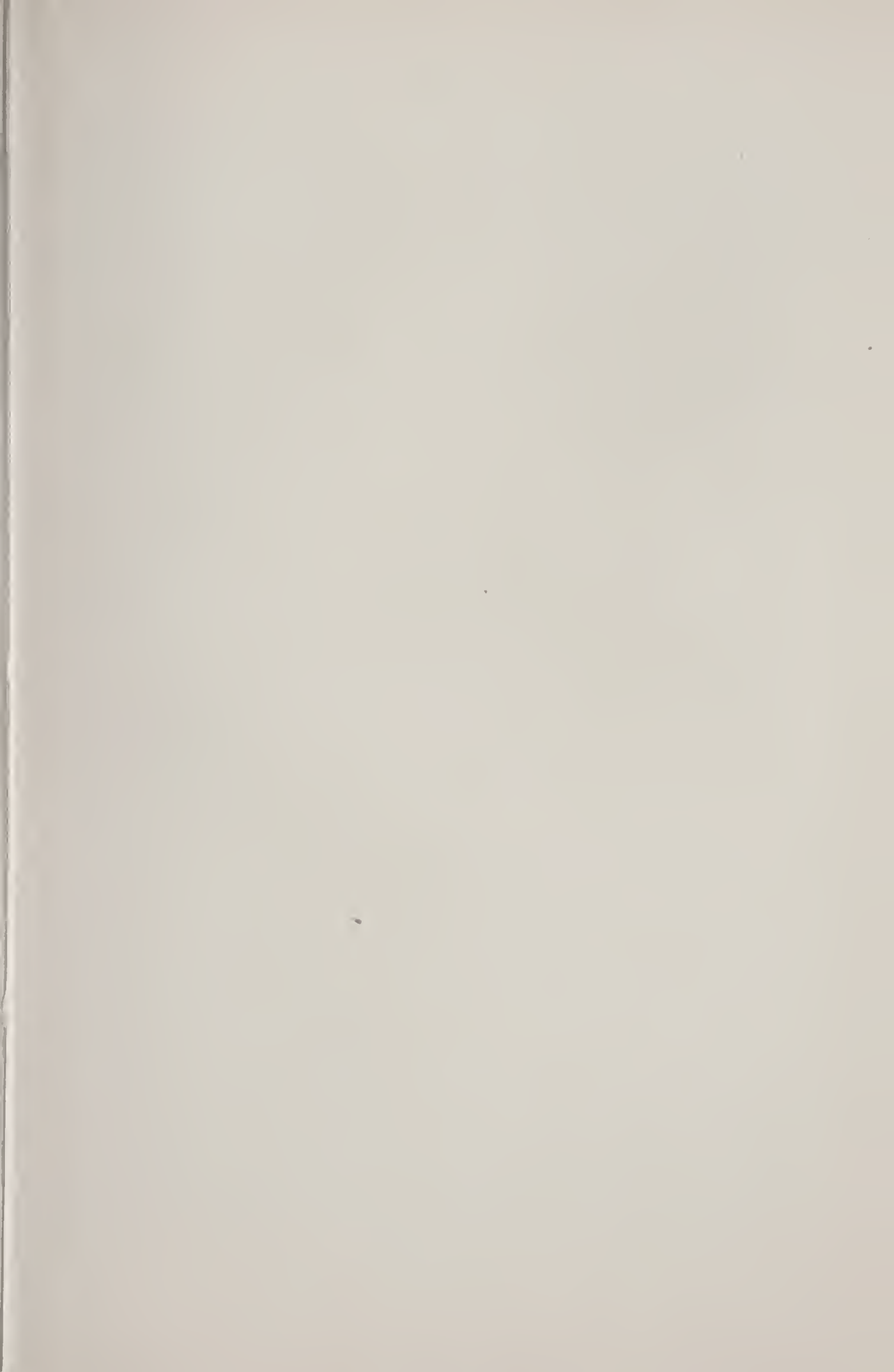
Sec. 4. An apportionment of senators and members of the House of Delegates shall be made at the regular session of the General Assembly next preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, or sooner. A reapportionment shall be made in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and every tenth year thereafter.

Qualification of Senators and Delegates.

Sec. 5. Any person may be elected senator who, at the time of election, is actually a resident within the county, city, town, or election district, qualified the General Assembly according to this Constitution; and any person may be elected a member of the House of Delegates who, at the time of election, is actually a resident within the county, city, town, election district, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly according to this Constitution. But no person holding a salaried office under the State government shall be capable of being elected a member of either house of the General Assembly. The removal of any person elected to either branch of the General Assembly from the city, county, town, or district for which he was elected shall vacate his office.

Powers and Duties of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall meet once in two years, and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. No session of the General Assembly, after the first under this amendment, shall continue longer than ninety days without the concurrence of three-fifths of the members elected to each house; in which case the session may be extended for a further period, not exceeding thirty days. Neither house during the session of the General Assembly shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall have power to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalty as each house may prescribe.



Sec. 7. The House of Delegates shall choose its own Speaker; and in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of the Governor, the Senate shall choose from their own body a president *pro tempore*; and each house shall appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies; but if vacancies shall occur during the recess of the General Assembly, such writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Each house shall judge of the election, qualification, and returns of its members; may punish them for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Sec. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services a salary, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the public treasury; but no act increasing such salary shall take effect until after the end of the term for which the members of the House of Delegates voting thereon were elected; and no senator or delegate, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be appointed to any civil office of profit under the Commonwealth which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term, except offices filled by election by the people.

Sec. 9. Bills and resolutions may originate in either of the two houses of the General Assembly, to be approved or rejected by either, and may be amended by either house, with the consent of the other.

Sec. 10. Each house of the General Assembly shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published from time to time; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. No bill shall become a law until it has been read on three different days of the session in the house in which it originated, unless two-thirds of the members in that house shall otherwise determine.

Sec. 11. The members of the General Assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the sessions of their respective houses; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. They shall not be subject to arrest, under any civil process, during the sessions of the General Assembly, nor for fifteen days next

before the convening and after the termination of each session.

Sec. 12. The whole number of members which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Representatives of the United States shall be apportioned, as nearly as may be, amongst the several counties, cities, and towns of the State according to their population.

Sec. 13. In the apportionment the State shall be divided into districts corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, which shall be formed, respectively, of contiguous counties, cities, and towns; be compact, and include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population.

Sec. 14. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require it. The General Assembly shall not pass any bill of attainder, or any *ex post facto* law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or any law whereby private property shall be taken for public uses without just compensation, or any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion, and the same shall in no wise affect, diminish, or enlarge their civil capacities. And the General Assembly shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this Commonwealth, to levy on themselves or others any tax for the erection or repair of any house of public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry, but it shall be left free to every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support such private contract as he shall please.

Sec. 15. No law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in its title; nor shall any law be revived or amended with reference to its title, but the act revived or the section amended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 16. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, judges, and all



others offending against the State by maladministration, corruption, neglect of duty, or other high crime or misdemeanor, shall be impeachable by the House of Delegates, and be prosecuted before the Senate, which shall have the sole power to try impeachment. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Commonwealth; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the General Assembly for the trial of impeachment.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly shall not grant a charter of incorporation to any church or religious denomination, but may secure the title to church property to an extent to be limited by law.

Sec. 18. No lottery shall hereafter be authorized by law; and the buying, selling, or transferring of tickets or chances in any lottery shall be prohibited.

Sec. 19. No new county shall be formed with an area of less than six hundred square miles; nor shall the county or counties from which it is formed be reduced below that area; nor shall any county having a population less than ten thousand be deprived of more than one-fifth of such population; nor shall a county having a larger population be reduced below eight thousand. But any county the length of which is three times its mean breadth, or which exceeds fifty miles in length, may be divided at the discretion of the General Assembly. In all general elections the voters in any county not entitled to separate representation shall vote in the same election district.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly shall confer on the courts the power to grant divorces, change the names of persons, and direct the sale of estates belonging to infants and other persons under legal disability, but shall not, by special legislation, grant relief in such cases, or in any other case of which the courts or other tribunals may have jurisdiction.

Sec. 21. The General Assembly shall provide for the annual registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Sec. 22. The manner of conducting and making returns of elections, of determining contested elections, and of filling vacancies in office, in cases not specially provided for by

this Constitution, shall be prescribed by law, and the General Assembly may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

Sec. 23. The Legislature shall have power to provide for the government of cities and towns, and to establish such courts therein as may be necessary for the administration of justice.

Sec. 24. The General Assembly shall have power, by a two-thirds vote, to remove disabilities incurred under clause third, section one, article third, of this Constitution, with reference to duelling.

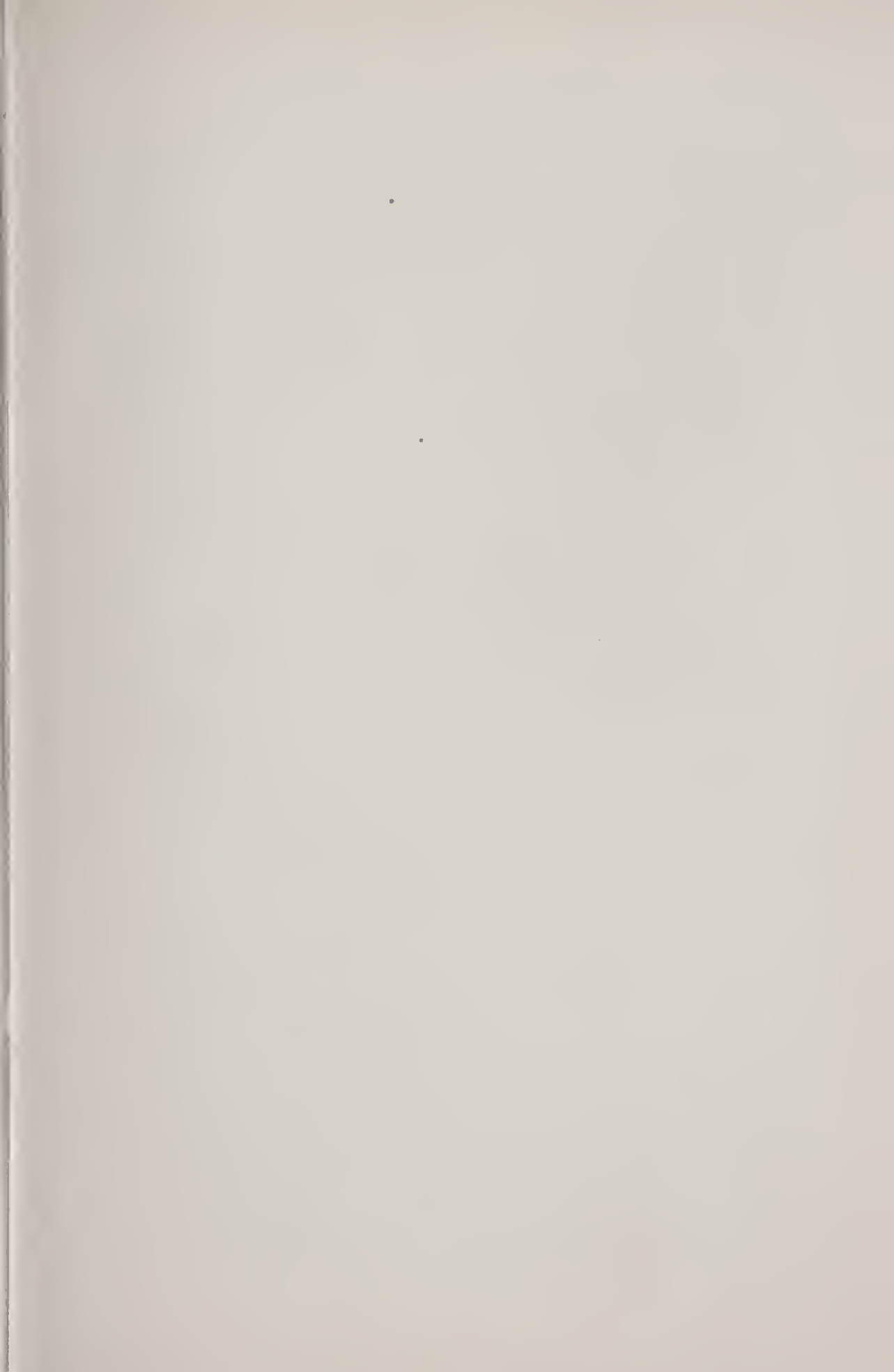
ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. There shall be a Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit courts, and county courts. The jurisdiction of these tribunals, and the judges thereof, except so far as the same is conferred by this Constitution, shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of five judges, any three of whom may hold a court. It shall have appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and prohibition. It shall not have jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs, is less in value or amount than five hundred dollars, except in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of a will, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee or curator; or concerning a mill, roadway, ferry, or landing; or the right of a corporation or of a county to levy tolls or taxes, and except in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and prohibition, or the constitutionality of a law: provided, that the assent of a majority of the judges elected to the court shall be required in order to declare any law null and void by reason of its repugnance to the Federal Constitution or to the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 3. Special courts of appeals, to consist of not less than three nor more than five judges, may be formed of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and of the circuit courts, or any of them, to try any cases on the docket of said court in respect to which a majority of the judges thereof may be so situated as to make it improper for them to sit on the hearing of the same; also, to try any cases on



the said docket which cannot be otherwise disposed of with convenient dispatch.

Sec. 4. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of Appeals the reasons therefor shall be stated in writing and preserved with the records of the case.

Sec. 5. The judges shall be chosen by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold their office for a term of twelve years; they shall, when chosen, have held a judicial station in the United States, or shall have practiced law in this or some other State for five years.

Sec. 6. The officers of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be appointed by the said court or by the judges thereof in vacation. Their duties, compensation, and tenure of office shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall hold its sessions at two or more places in the State, to be fixed by law.

Sec. 8. At every election of a Governor, an Attorney-General shall be elected by the qualified voters of this Commonwealth. He shall be commissioned by the Governor, perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law, and shall be removable in the manner prescribed for the removal of judges.

Circuit Courts.

Sec. 9. The State shall be divided into sixteen judicial circuits, as follows:

1. The counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Surry, and the city of Norfolk shall constitute the First circuit.

2. The counties of Sussex, Greensville, Brunswick, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Chesterfield, and the city of Petersburg shall constitute the Second circuit.

3. The counties of Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Amelia, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Buckingham, and Cumberland shall constitute the Third circuit.

4. The counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, and the town of Danville shall constitute the Fourth circuit.

5. The counties of Bedford, Campbell, Appomattox, Amherst, Nelson, and the city of Lynchburg shall constitute the Fifth circuit.

6. The counties of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Culpeper, Goochland, Madison, Greene, and Orange shall constitute the Sixth circuit.

7. The county of Henrico and the city of Richmond shall constitute the Seventh circuit.

8. The counties of Accomac, Northampton, York, Elizabeth City, Warwick, James City, New Kent, Charles City, and the city of Williamsburg shall constitute the Eighth circuit.

9. The counties of Lancaster, Northumberland, Mathews, Middlesex, Gloucester, King William, Essex, and King and Queen shall constitute the Ninth circuit.

10. The counties of Westmoreland, Spotsylvania, Carolina, Hanover, Stafford, King George, Richmond, and Louisa shall constitute the Tenth circuit.

11. The counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, Fairfax, Prince William, Rappahannock, and Alexandria shall constitute the Eleventh circuit.

12. The counties of Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Page, Shenandoah, and Rockingham shall constitute the Twelfth circuit.

13. The counties of Augusta, Rockbridge, Bath, Highland, and Alleghany shall constitute the Thirteenth circuit.

14. The counties of Botetourt, Roanoke, Montgomery, Floyd, Giles, and Craig shall constitute the Fourteenth circuit.

15. The counties of Carroll, Grayson, Wythe, Pulaski, Bland, and Tazewell shall constitute the Fifteenth circuit.

16. The counties of Smyth, Washington, Lee, Scott, Wise, Russell, and Buchanan shall constitute the Sixteenth circuit.

Section 10. The General Assembly may rearrange said circuits, or any of them, and increase or diminish the number thereof when the public interests shall require it.

Sec. 11. For each circuit a judge shall be chosen by the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, who shall hold his office for a term of eight years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this Constitution. He shall, when chosen, possess the same qualifications of judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals; and during his continuance in office shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge.

Sec. 12. A circuit court shall be held at least twice a year by the judges of each circuit in every county and corporation thereof wherein a circuit court now is or may hereafter be established. But the judges may be required or authorized to hold the courts of their respective circuits alternately, and the judge of one circuit to hold court in any other circuit.

County Courts.

Sec. 13. In each county of this Commonwealth there shall be a court called the county court, which shall be held monthly by a judge learned in the law of the State, and to be known as the county court judge: provided, that counties containing less than eight thousand inhabitants shall be attached to adjoining counties for the formation of districts for county judges. County court judges shall be chosen in the same manner as judges of the circuit courts. They shall hold their office for a term of six years, except the first term under this Constitution, which shall be three years, and during their continuance in office they shall reside in their respective counties or districts. The jurisdiction of said courts shall be the same as that of the existing county courts, except so far as it is modified by this Constitution or may be changed by law.

Government of Cities and Towns.

Sec. 14. For each city or town in the State containing a population of five thousand shall be elected, on the joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly, one city judge, who shall hold a corporation or hustings court of said city or town as often and as many days in each month as may be prescribed by law, with similar jurisdiction which may be given by law to the circuit courts of this State, and who shall hold his office for a term of six years: provided, that in cities or towns containing thirty thousand inhabitants there may be elected an additional judge to hold courts of probate and record, separate and apart from the corporation or hustings courts, and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. Also, the following enumerated officers, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said cities or towns: One clerk of the corporation or hustings court, who shall also be clerk of the circuit court, except in cities or towns containing a population of thirty thousand or more, in which city or town there may be a separate clerk for the circuit court, who shall hold his office for a term of six years.

Sec. 16. One Commonwealth's attorney, who shall be the Commonwealth's attorney for the circuit court, and shall hold his office for a term of two years.

Sec. 17. One city sergeant, who shall hold his office for a term of two years.

Sec. 18. One city or town treasurer, whose duties shall be similar to those of county treasurer, and shall hold his office for a term of three years.

Sec. 19. One commissioner of the revenue.

Sec. 20. There shall be chosen by the electors of every city a mayor, who shall be the chief executive officer thereof, and who shall see that the duties of the various city officers are faithfully performed. He shall have power to investigate their acts, have access to all books and documents in their offices, and may examine them and their subordinates on oath. The evidence given by persons so examined shall not be used against them in any criminal proceedings. He shall also have power to suspend or remove such officers, whether they be elected or appointed, for misconduct in office or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the officer complained of and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defense. All city, town, and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the General Assembly shall designate. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers whose offices may be hereafter created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the General Assembly may direct. Members of common councils shall hold no other office in cities, and no city officer shall hold a seat in the General Assembly. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this article. General laws shall be passed for the organization and government of cities, and no special act shall be passed except in cases where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the object of such act cannot be attained by general laws. Nothing in this act shall affect the power of the General Assembly over quarantine, or in regard to the port of Norfolk, or the interest of the State in the lands under water and within the jurisdiction or boundaries of any city, or to regulate the wharves, piers, or slips in any city. All laws or city ordinances in conflict with the provisions of the preceding sections shall be void from and after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 21. All regular elections for city or town officers under

this article shall be held on the fourth Thursday in May, and the officers-elect shall enter upon their duties on the first day of July succeeding.

General Provisions.

Sec. 22. All the judges shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by law, the amount of which shall not be diminished during their term of office. Their terms of office shall commence on the first day of January next following their appointment, and they shall discharge the duties of their respective offices from their first appointment and qualification under this Constitution until their terms begin.

Sec. 23. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the General Assembly, but a majority of all the members elected to each house must concur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered on the journal of each house. The judge upon whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall have notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

Sec. 24. Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and judges of the circuit courts shall not hold any other office of public trust during their continuance in office.

Sec. 25. Judges and all other officers, elected or appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices after their terms of service have expired until their successors have qualified.

Sec. 26. Writs shall run "in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia," and be attested by the clerks of the several courts. Indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth."

ARTICLE VII.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

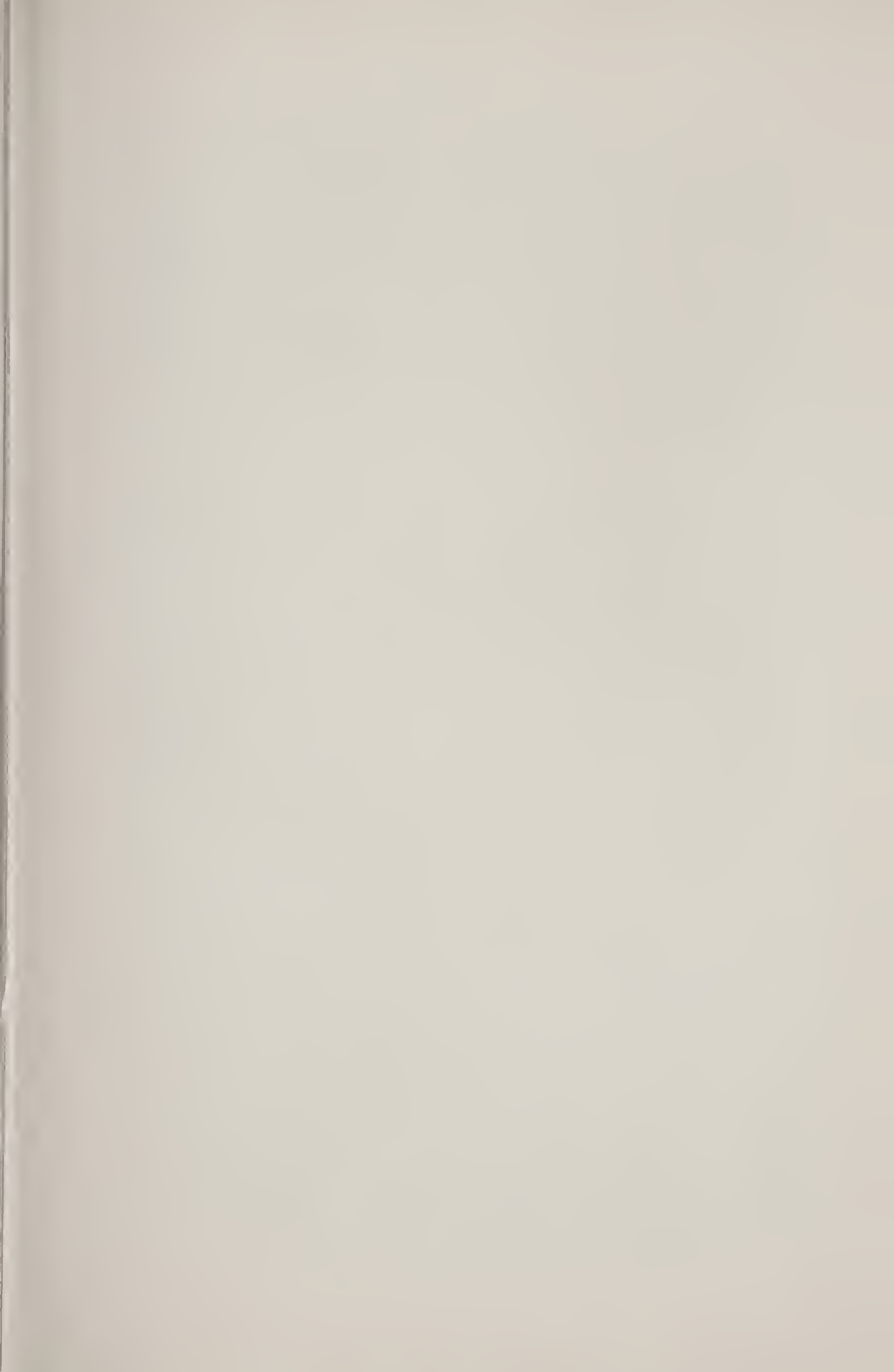
Section 1. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the county one sheriff, one attorney for the Commonwealth, who shall also be the Commonwealth's attorney for the circuit court; one county clerk, who shall also be the clerk of the circuit court, except that in counties containing fifteen

thousand inhabitants there may be a separate clerk for the circuit court; one county treasurer, and so many commissioners of the revenue as may be provided by law; and there shall be appointed, in a manner to be provided by law, one superintendent of the poor and one county surveyor; and there shall also be appointed, in the manner provided for in article eight, one superintendent of schools. All regular elections for county officers shall be held on the fourth Thursday in May, and all officers elected or appointed under this provision shall enter upon the duties of their offices on the first day of July next succeeding their election, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except that county and circuit court clerks shall hold office for six years.

Sec. 2. Each county of the State shall be divided into so many compactly-located magisterial districts as may be deemed necessary—not less than three: provided, that after these have been formed no additional districts shall be made containing less than thirty square miles; each magisterial district shall be known as — magisterial district of — county. In each district there shall be elected one supervisor, three justices of the peace, one constable, and one overseer of the poor, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years. All regular elections for magisterial district officers shall take place on the fourth Thursday in May, and all officers so elected shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first day of July next succeeding their election. The supervisors of the districts shall constitute the board of supervisors for that county, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the county, examine the books of the commissioners of the revenue, regulate and equalize the valuation of property, fix the county levies for the ensuing year, and perform any other duties required of them by law.

School Districts.

Sec. 3. Each magisterial district shall be divided into so many compactly-located school districts as may be deemed necessary: provided, that no school district shall be formed containing less than one hundred inhabitants. In each school district there shall be elected or appointed annually one school trustee, who shall hold his office three years: provided, that at the first election held under this provision there shall be three trustees elected, whose terms shall be one, two, and three years, respectively.



Sec. 4. The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this article. But nothing in this article shall be construed as prohibiting the General Assembly from providing by law for any additional officers in any city or county.

Sec. 5. Sheriffs shall hold no other office. They may be required by law to renew their security, and in default of so doing their offices shall be declared vacant. Counties shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriffs.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall elect, in joint ballot, within thirty days after its organization under this Constitution, and every fourth year thereafter, a superintendent of public instruction. He shall have the general supervision of the public free school interest of the State, and shall report to the General Assembly, for its consideration, within thirty days after his election, a plan for a uniform system of public free schools.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Board of Education, composed of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, which shall appoint and have power to remove, for cause and upon notice to the incumbents, subject to confirmation by the Senate, all county superintendents of public free schools. This board shall have, regulated by law, the management and investment of all school funds, and such supervision of schools of higher grades as the law shall provide.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall provide by law, at its first session under this Constitution, a uniform system of public free schools, and for its gradual, equal, and full introduction into all the counties of the State by the year 1876, or as much earlier as practicable.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power, after a full introduction of the public free school system, to make such laws as shall not permit parents and guardians to allow their children to grow up in ignorance and vagrancy.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall establish, as soon as practicable, normal schools, and may establish agricultural schools, and such grades of schools as shall be for the public good.

Sec. 6. The Board of Education shall provide for uniformity of text-books and the furnishing of school-houses with such apparatus and library as may be necessary, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall set apart, as a permanent and perpetual literary fund, the present literary funds of the State, the proceeds of all public lands donated by Congress for public school purposes, of all escheated property, of all waste and unappropriated lands, of all property accruing to the State by forfeiture, and all fines collected for offenses committed against the State, and such other sums as the General Assembly may appropriate.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly shall apply the annual interest on the literary fund, the capitation tax provided for by this Constitution for public free school purposes, and an annual tax upon the property of the State of not less than one mill nor more than five mills on the dollar, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State, the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years in each public free school district being the basis of such division. Provision shall be made to supply children attending the public free schools with necessary text-books in cases where the parent or guardian is unable, by reason of poverty, to furnish them. Each county and public free school district may raise additional sums by a tax on property for the support of the public free schools. All unexpended sums of any one year in any public free school district shall go into the general school fund for redivision next year: provided, that any tax authorized by this section to be raised by counties or school districts shall not exceed five mills on a dollar in any one year, and shall not be subject to redivision, as hereinbefore provided in this section.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly shall have power to foster all higher grades of schools under its supervision, and to provide for such purpose a permanent educational fund.

Sec. 10. All grants and donations received by the General Assembly for educational purposes shall be applied according to the terms prescribed by the donors.

Sec. 11. Each city and county shall be held accountable for the destruction of school property that may take place within its limits by incendiaries or open violence.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall fix the salaries and prescribe the duties of all school officers, and shall make all needful laws and regulations to carry into effect the public free school system provided for by this article.



ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenets forbid them to carry arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service; and the militia shall be organized, armed and equipped, and trained as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for the encouragement of volunteer corps of the several arms of the service, which shall be classed as the active militia; and all other militia shall be classified as the reserve militia, and shall not be required to muster in time of peace.

ARTICLE X.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Section 1. Taxation, except as hereinafter provided, whether imposed by the State, county, or corporate bodies, shall be equal and uniform, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as prescribed by law. No one species of property from which a tax may be collected shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value.

Sec. 2. No tax shall be imposed on any of the citizens of this State for the privilege of taking or catching oysters from their natural beds with tongs in the waters thereof; but the amount of sales of oysters so taken by any citizen in any one year may be taxed at a rate not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed upon any other species of property.

Sec. 3. The Legislature may exempt all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, benevolent, charitable, educational, and religious purposes

Sec. 4. The General Assembly may levy a tax on income in excess of six hundred dollars per annum, and upon the following licenses—viz: the sale of ardent spirits, theatrical and circus companies, menageries, jugglers, itinerant peddlers, and all other shows and exhibitions for which an en-

trance fee is required; commission merchants, persons selling by sample, brokers and pawnbrokers, and all other business which cannot be reached by the *ad valorem* system. The capital invested in all business operations shall be assessed and taxed as other property. Assessments upon all stock shall be according to the market value thereof.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly may levy a tax, not exceeding one dollar per annum, on every male citizen who has attained the age of twenty-one years, which shall be applied exclusively in aid of public free schools; and counties and corporations shall have power to impose a capitation tax, not exceeding fifty cents per annum, for all purposes.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for a reassessment of the real estate of this State in the year 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and every fifth year thereafter: provided, in making such assessment no land shall be assessed above or below its value.

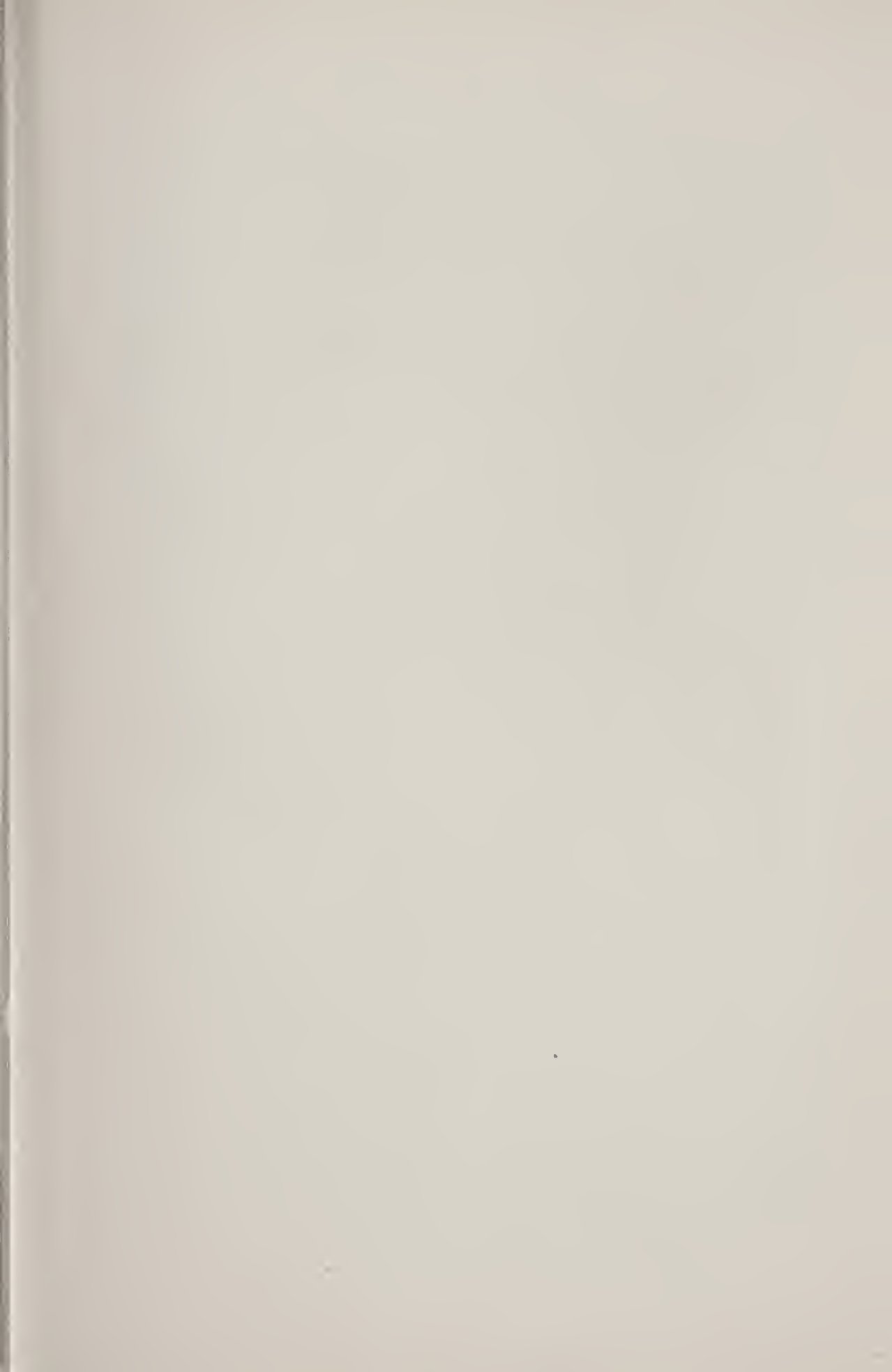
Sec. 7. No debt shall be contracted by this State except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the State in time of war.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly shall provide by law a sinking fund, to be applied solely to the payment and extinguishment of the principal of the State debt, which sinking fund shall be continued until the extinguishment of such State debt; and every law hereafter enacted by the General Assembly creating a debt or authorizing a doan shall provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same.

Sec. 9. The unfunded debt shall not be funded or redeemed at a value exceeding that established by law at the time said debt was contracted, nor shall any discrimination hereafter be made in paying the interest on State bonds which shall give a higher actual value to bonds held in foreign countries over the same class of bonds held in this country.

Sec. 10. No money shall be paid out of the State treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and no appropriation shall ever be made for the payment of any debt or obligation created, in the name of the State of Virginia, by the usurped and pretended State authorities assembled at Richmond during the late war; and no county, city, or corporation shall levy or collect any tax for the payment of any debt created for the purpose of aiding any rebellion against the State or against the United States.

Sec. 11. On the passage of every act which imposes, continues, or revives any appropriation of public trust money



or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the vote shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the persons voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journals of the respective houses, and a majority of all the members elected to each house shall be necessary to give it the force of law.

Sec. 12. The credit of the State shall not be granted to or in aid of any person, association, or corporation.

Sec. 13. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued, except for the redemption of stock previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized in this Constitution.

Sec. 14. The State shall not subscribe to or become interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

Sec. 15. The State shall not be a party to or become interested in any work of internal improvement, nor engage in carrying on any such work, otherwise than in the expenditure of grants to the State of land or other property.

Sec. 16. Every law which imposes, continues or revises a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Sec. 17. The State shall not assume any indebtedness of the county, borough, or city, nor lend its credit to the same.

Sec. 18. A full account of the State indebtedness and an accurate statement of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be attached to and published with its laws passed at every regular session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly shall provide by law for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the public debt of Virginia proper to be borne by the State of Virginia and West Virginia, and shall provide that such sum as shall be received from West Virginia shall be applied to the payment of the public debt of the State.

Sec. 20. No other or greater amount of tax or revenue shall at any time be levied than may be required for the necessary expenses of the government or to pay the existing indebtedness of the State.

Sec. 21. The liability to the State of any incorporated company or institution to redeem the principal and to pay the interest of any loan heretofore made by the State to such company or institution shall not be released or commuted.

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Homestead and Other Exemptions.

Section 1. Every householder or head of a family shall be entitled, in addition to the articles now exempt from levy or distress for rent, to hold, exempt from levy, seizure, garnisheeing, or sale under any execution, order or other process issued on any demand for any debt heretofore or hereafter contracted, his real and personal property, or either, including money and debts due him, whether heretofore or hereafter acquired or contracted, to the value of not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be selected by him: provided, that such exemption shall not extend to any execution, order or other process issued on any demand in the following cases:

1st. For the purchase price of said property or any part thereof.

2d. For services rendered by a laboring person or a mechanic.

3d. For liabilities incurred by any public officer or officer of a court, or any fiduciary, or any attorney at law, for money collected.

4th. For a lawful claim for any taxes, levies or assessments accruing after the first day of June, 1866.

5th. For rent hereafter accruing.

6th. For the legal or taxable fees of any public officer or officers of a court hereafter accruing.

Sec. 2. The foregoing section shall not be construed as subjecting the property hereby exempted, or any portion thereof, to any lien by reason of any execution levied on property which has been subsequently restored to the defendant, or judgment rendered or docketed on or after the 17th day of April, 1861, and before the 2d day of March, 1867, for any debt contracted previous to the 4th day of April, 1864, except debts of the character mentioned in either of the above first three exceptions.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with the sale of property aforesaid, or any portion thereof, by virtue of any mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, or other security thereon.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from

passing any law staying the collection of debts, commonly known as "stay laws"; but this section shall not be construed as prohibiting any legislation which the General Assembly may deem necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this article.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall, at its first session under this Constitution, prescribe in what manner and on what conditions the said householder or head of a family shall thereafter set apart and hold for himself and family a homestead out of any property hereby exempted, and may, in its discretion, determine in what manner and on what conditions he may thereafter hold, for the benefit of himself and family, such personal property as he may have and coming within the exemption hereby made. But this section shall not be construed as authorizing the General Assembly to defeat or impair the benefits intended to be conferred by the provisions of this article.

Sec. 6. An act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to exempt the homesteads of families from forced sales," passed April 29, 1877, and an act entitled "An act to stay the collection of debts for a limited period," passed March 2, 1866, and the acts amendatory thereof, are hereby abrogated.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this article shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Church Property.

Sec. 8. The rights of ecclesiastical bodies in and to church property conveyed to them by regular deed of conveyance shall not be affected by the late civil war, nor by any antecedent or subsequent event, nor any act of the Legislature purporting to govern the same; but all such property shall pass to and be held by the parties set forth in the original deeds of conveyance, or the legal assignees of such original parties holding through or by conveyance, and any act or acts of the Legislature in opposition thereto shall be null and void.

Heirship of Property.

Sec. 9. The children of parents one or both of whom were slaves at and during the period of cohabitation, and who were recognized by the father as his children, and whose mother was recognized by such father as his wife, and was cohabited with as such, shall be as capable of inheriting any estate whereof such father may have died seized and possessed as though they had been born in lawful wedlock.

ARTICLE XII.

FUTURE CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and House of Delegates, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and noes taken thereon, and referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the next general election of senators and members of the House of Delegates, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice. And if in the next General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such times as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. At the general election to be held in the year 1888, and in each twentieth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly may by law provide, the question "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention: provided, that no amendment or revision shall be made which shall deny or in any way impair the right of suffrage or any civil or political right as conferred by this Constitution, except for causes which apply to all persons and classes without distinction.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

Section 1. The common law and the statute laws now in force not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or are altered or repealed by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. All writs, actions, causes of actions, prosecutions, and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue: and all indictments which have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this Constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction, both in law and equity, as if this Constitution had not been adopted, and until the organization of the judicial department of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. That all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and escheats accruing to the State of Virginia under the present Constitution and laws shall accrue to the use of the State under this Constitution.

Sec. 4. That all recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, to the people of the State of Virginia, to any State, county, or township, or any public officer or public body, or which may be entered into or executed under existing laws, "to the people of the State of Virginia." to any such officer or public body, before the complete organization of the department of government under this Constitution, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and may be prosecuted as provided by law. All crimes and misdemeanors and penal actions shall be tried, punished, and prosecuted as though no change had taken place, until otherwise provided by law.

The Recent Suffrage Clauses of the Constitutions of Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and North Carolina.

MISSISSIPPI.

FRANCHISE.

Section 240. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 241. Every male inhabitant of this State, except idiots, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who is a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old and upwards, who has resided in this State two years, and one year in the election district, or in the incorporated city or town in which he offers to vote, and who is duly registered as provided in this article, and who has never been convicted of bribery, burglary, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or bigamy, and who has paid, on or before the first day of February of the year in which he shall offer to vote, all taxes which may have been legally required of him, and which he has had an opportunity of paying according to law, for the two preceding years, and who shall produce to the officers holding the election satisfactory evidence that he has paid said taxes, is declared to be a qualified elector; but any minister of the Gospel in charge of an organized church shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the election district, if otherwise qualified.

Sec. 242. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registration of all persons entitled to vote at any election, and all persons offering to register shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years old (or I will be before the next election in this county), and that I will have resided in this State two years, and ——— election district of ——— county one year next preceding the ensuing election (or if it be stated in the oath that the person proposing to register is a minister of the Gospel in charge of an organized church, then it will be sufficient to aver therein two years' residence in the State and six months' in said election district), and am now in good faith a resident of the same, and that I am not disqualified from voting by

reason of having been convicted of any crime named in the Constitution of this State as a disqualification to be an elector; that I will truly answer all questions propounded to me concerning my antecedents so far as they relate to my right to vote, and also as to my residence before my citizenship in this district; that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Mississippi, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. So help me God." In registering voters in cities and towns not wholly in one election district, the name of such city or town may be substituted in the oath for the election district. Any wilful and corrupt false statement in said affidavit, or in answer to any material question propounded as herein authorized, shall be perjury.

Sec. 243. A uniform poll-tax of two dollars, to be used in the aid of common schools, and for no other purpose, is hereby imposed on every male inhabitant of this State between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, except persons who are deaf and dumb or blind, or who are maimed by loss of hand or foot; said tax to be a lien only upon taxable property. The board of supervisors of any county may, for the purpose of aiding the common schools in that county, increase the poll-tax in said county, but in no case shall the entire poll-tax exceed in any one year three dollars on each poll. No criminal proceedings shall be allowed to enforce the collection of the poll-tax.

Sec. 244. On and after the first day of January, A. D. 1892, every elector shall, in addition to the foregoing qualifications, be able to read any section of the Constitution of this State; or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. A new registration shall be made before the next ensuing election after January the first, A. D. 1892.

Sec. 245. Electors in municipal elections shall possess all the qualifications herein prescribed, and such additional qualifications as may be provided by law.

Sec. 246. Prior to the first day of January, A. D. 1896, the elections by the people in this State shall be regulated by an ordinance of this Convention.

Sec. 247. The Legislature shall enact laws to secure fairness in party primary elections, conventions, or other methods of naming party candidates.

Sec. 248. Suitable remedies by appeal or otherwise shall be provided by law, to correct illegal or improper registration, and to secure the elective franchise to those who may be illegally or improperly denied the same.

Sec. 249. No one shall be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature or other officers who has not been duly registered under the Constitution and laws of this State, by an officer of this State legally authorized to register the voters thereof. And registration under the Constitution and laws of this State by the proper officers of this State is hereby declared to be an essential and necessary qualification to vote at any and all elections.

Sec. 250. All qualified electors, and no other, shall be eligible to office, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Sec. 251. Electors shall not be registered within four months next before any election at which they may offer to vote; but appeals may be heard and determined and revision take place at any time prior to the election; and no person who, in respect to age and residence, would become entitled to vote within the said four months shall be excluded from registration on account of his want of qualification at the time of registration.

Sec. 252. The term of office of all elective officers under this Constitution shall be four years, except as otherwise provided herein. A general election for all elective officers shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1895, and every four years thereafter; provided, the Legislature may change the day and date of general elections to any day and date in October, November, or December.

Sec. 253. The Legislature may, by a two-third vote of both houses of all members elected, restore the right of suffrage to any person disqualified by reason of crime; but the reason therefor shall be spread upon the journals, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and elections shall never be held or the ballots counted in secret.

Sec. 2. Every qualified elector shall be eligible to any office to be voted for, unless disqualified by age, as prescribed in this Constitution. But no person shall hold two offices of

honor or profit at the same time: provided, that any person holding another office may at the same time be an officer in the militia or a notary public.

Sec. 3. Every male citizen of this State and of the United States twenty-one of age and upwards, not laboring under the disabilities named in this Constitution, and possessing the qualifications required by it, shall be an elector.

Sec. 4. The qualifications for suffrage shall be as follows:

(a) Residence in the State for two years, in the county one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable: provided, that ministers in charge of an organized church, and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, otherwise qualified.

(b) Registration, which shall provide for the enrollment of every elector once in ten years, and also an enrollment during each and every year of every elector not previously registered under the provisions of this article.

(c) Up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age applying for registration who can read any section in this Constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be entitled to register and become electors. A separate record of all persons registered before January 1, 1898, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of court, and one in the office of the Secretary of State, on or before February 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors, unless disqualified by other provisions of this article. The certificate of the clerk of the court, or Secretary of State, shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said citizens to any subsequent registration and the franchise under the limitations herein imposed.

(d) Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered: provided, that he can both read and write any section of this Constitution submitted to him by the registration officer, or can show that he owns, and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this State assessed at three hundred dollars (\$300) or more.

(e) Managers of election shall require of every elector offering to vote at any election, before allowing him to vote, proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him and collectible during the previous year.

The production of a certificate or of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

(f) The General Assembly shall provide for issuing to each duly registered elector a certificate of registration, and shall provide for the renewal of such certificate when lost, mutilated or destroyed, if the applicant is still a qualified elector under the provisions of this Constitution, or if he has been registered as provided in sub-section (c).

Sec. 5. Any person denied registration shall have the right to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, or any judge thereof, and thence to the Supreme Court, to determine his right to vote under the limitations imposed in this article, and on such appeal the hearing shall be *de novo*, and the General Assembly shall provide by law for such appeal, and for the correction of illegal and fraudulent registration, voting, and all other crimes against the election laws.

Sec. 6. The following persons are disqualified from being registered or voting:

First. Persons convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife-beating, house-breaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes against the election laws: provided, that the pardon of the Governor shall remove such disqualification.

Second. Persons who are idiots, insane, paupers supported at the public expense, and persons confined in any public prison.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all qualified electors, and shall prescribe the manner of holding elections and of ascertaining the results of the same: provided, at the first registration under this Constitution, and until the 1st of January, 1898, the registration shall be conducted by board of three discreet persons in each county, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. For the first registration to be provided for under this Constitution, the registration books shall be kept open for at least six consecutive

weeks; and thereafter from time to time at least one week in each month, up to thirty days next preceding the first election to be held under this Constitution. The registration books shall be public records, open to the inspection of any citizen at all times.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of polling precincts in the several counties of the State, and those now existing shall so continue until abolished or changed. Each elector shall be required to vote at his own precinct, but provision shall be made for his transfer to another precinct upon his change of residence.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the regulation of party primary elections, and punishing fraud at the same.

Sec. 11. The registration books shall close at least thirty days before an election, during which time transfers and registration shall not be legal: provided, persons who will become of age during that period shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed.

Sec. 12. Electors in municipal elections shall possess the qualifications and be subject to the disqualifications herein prescribed. The production of a certificate of registration from the registration officers of the county as an elector at a precinct included in the incorporated city or town in which the voter desires to vote is declared a condition prerequisite to his obtaining a certificate of registration for municipal elections, and in addition he must have been a resident within the corporate limits at least four months before the election, and have paid all taxes due and collectible for the preceding fiscal year. The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all voters before each election in municipalities: provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any municipal elections which may be held prior to the general election of the year 1896.

Sec. 13. In authorizing a special election in any incorporated city or town in this State for the purpose of bonding the same, the General Assembly shall prescribe as a condition precedent to the holding of said election a petition from a majority of the freeholders of said city or town, as shown by its tax books, and at such elections all electors of such city or town who are duly qualified for voting under section 12 of this article, and who have paid all taxes, State, county, and municipal, for the previous year, shall be allowed to vote; and the vote of a majority of those voting in said election shall be necessary to authorize the issue of said bonds.

Sec. 14. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, or a breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at the polls, and going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 15. No power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage in this State.

LOUISIANA.

ARTICLE CXCVII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Every male citizen of this State and of the United States, native born or naturalized, not less than twenty-one years of age, and possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in the State by the people, except as may be herein otherwise provided.

Section 1. He shall have been an actual *bona fide* resident of this State for two years, of the parish one year, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote six months next preceding the election: provided, that removal from one precinct to another in the same parish shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct from which he has removed until six months after such removal.

Sec. 2. He shall have been at the time he offers to vote, legally enrolled as a registered voter on his personal application, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the laws enacted thereunder.

The qualifications of voters and the registration laws in force prior to the adoption of this Constitution shall remain in force until December 31, 1898, at which date all the provisions of this Constitution relative to suffrage, registration and election, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, shall go into effect, and the General Assembly shall, and is hereby directed, at its regular session in 1898, to enact a general registration law to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution relative to the qualifications and registration of voters.

Sec. 3. He shall be able to read and write, and shall demonstrate his ability to do so when he applies for registration, by making, under oath administered by the registration officer or his deputy, written application therefor, in the English language, or his mother tongue, which application

shall contain the essential facts necessary to show that he is entitled to register and vote, and shall be entirely written, dated and signed by him, in the presence of the registration officer or his deputy, without assistance or suggestion from any person or any memorandum whatever, except the form of application hereinafter set forth: provided, however, that if the applicant be unable to write his application in the English language, he shall have the right, if he so demands, to write the same in his mother tongue from the dictation of an interpreter, and if the applicant is unable to write his application by reason of physical disability, the same shall be written at his dictation by the registration officer or his deputy, upon his oath of such disability. The application for registration, above provided for, shall be a copy of the following form, with the proper names, dates and numbers substituted for the blanks appearing therein—to wit:

I am a citizen of the State of Louisiana. My name is —— I was born in the State (or country) of ——, parish (or county) of ——, on the —— day of ——, in the year ——. I am now —— years, —— months and —— days of age. I have resided in this State since ——, in this parish ——, and in precinct No. ——, of ward No. ——, of this parish, since ——, and I am not disfranchised by any provision of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 4. If he be not able to read and write, as provided by section three of this article, then he shall be entitled to register and vote if he shall, at the time he offers to register, be the *bona fide* owner of property assessed to him in this State at a valuation of not less than three hundred dollars on the assessment roll of the current year in which he offers to register, or on the roll of the preceding year, if the roll of the current year shall not then have been completed and filed, and on which, if such property be personal only, all taxes due shall have been paid. The applicant for registration under this section shall make oath before the registration officer or his deputy, that he is a citizen of the United States and of this State, over the age of twenty-one years; that he possesses the qualifications prescribed in section one of this article, and that he is the owner of property assessed in this State to him at a valuation of not less than three hundred dollars, and if such property be personal only, that all taxes due thereon have been paid.

Sec. 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any date prior thereto, entitled to vote under the Constitu-

tion or statutes of any State of the United States, wherein he then resided, and no son or grandson of any such person not less than twenty-one years of age at the date of the adoption of this Constitution, and no male person of foreign birth, who was naturalized prior to the first day of January, 1898, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by this Constitution: provided, he shall have resided in this State for five years next preceding the date at which he shall apply for registration, and shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this article prior to September 1, 1898, and no person shall be entitled to register under this section after said date.

Every person claiming the benefit of this section shall make application to the proper registration officer, or his deputy, for registration, and he shall make oath before such registration officer or his deputy in the form following—viz.: I am a citizen of the United States and of this State, over the age of twenty-one years; I have resided in this State for five years next preceding this date. I was on the — day of — entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of the State of — wherein I then resided (or, I am the son, or grandson) of —, who was on the — day of — entitled to vote under the Constitution or statutes of the State of —, wherein he then resided, and I desire to avail myself of the privileges conferred by section five of article one hundred and ninety-seven of the Constitution of this State.

A separate registration of voters applying under this section shall be made by the registration officer of every parish, and for this purpose the registration officer of every parish shall keep his office open daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, from May 16, 1898, until August 31, 1898, both included, during the hours prescribed by Act No. 89 of the General Assembly of 1896. In every parish, except the parish of Orleans, he shall keep his office at the court-house at least during the months of May, June and August, and during the month of July he shall keep it for at least one day at or near each polling place, giving thirty days' notice thereof by publication.

The registration of voters under this section shall close on the 31st day of August, 1898, and immediately thereafter the registration officer of every parish shall make a sworn copy, in duplicate, of the list of persons registered under this section, showing in detail whether the applicant regis-

tered as a voter of 1867, or prior thereto, or as the son of such voter, or as a grandson of such voter, and deposit one of said duplicates in the office of the Secretary of State, to be by him recorded and preserved as a part of the permanent record of his office, and the other of said duplicates shall be by him filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the parish, and in the parish of Orleans in the office of the recorder of mortgages, there to remain a permanent record.

All persons whose names appear on said registration lists shall be admitted to register for all elections in this State without possessing the educational or property qualification prescribed by this Constitution, unless otherwise disqualified, and all persons who do not by personal application claim exemption from the provisions of sections three and four of this article before September 1, 1898, shall be forever denied the right to do so.

The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide the manner in which persons whose names appear upon said registration lists shall hereafter register, which mode may be different from that required for persons registering under the other sections of this article; and shall also provide a remedy whereby subsequently to the close of said registration on August 31, 1898, the names of any persons who may have obtained registration under this section by false statements of fact or other fraud shall by appropriate proceedings be stricken from said roll.

ARTICLE CXCVIII.

No person less than sixty years of age shall be permitted to vote at any election in the State who shall not, in addition to the qualifications above prescribed, have paid on or before the 31st day of December of each year, for two years preceding the year in which he offers to vote, a poll tax of one dollar per annum, to be used exclusively in aid of the public schools of the parish in which such tax shall have been collected, which tax is hereby imposed on every male resident of this State between the age of twenty-one and sixty years. Poll taxes shall be a lien only upon assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Every person liable for such tax shall, before being allowed to vote, exhibit to the commissioners of election his poll tax receipts for two years, issued on the official form, or duplicates thereof in the event of loss, or proof of pay-

ment of such poll taxes may be made by a certificate of the tax collector, which shall be sent to the commissioners of the several voting precincts, showing a list of those who have paid said two years' poll taxes, as above provided, and the dates of payment. It is hereby declared to be forgery, and punishable as such, for any tax collector or other person to antedate or alter a poll tax receipt. Any person who shall pay the poll tax of another or advance him money for that purpose, in order to influence his vote, shall be guilty of bribery and punished accordingly. The provisions of this section as to the payment of poll taxes shall not apply to persons who are deaf and dumb or blind, nor to persons under twenty-three years of age who have paid all poll taxes assessed against them. This section shall not go into operation until after the general State election to be held in the year 1900, and the Legislature elected in the year 1908 shall have authority to repeal or modify the same.

ARTICLE CXCIX.

Upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers, as such, of any municipal or other political subdivision of this State, the qualifications of such taxpayers as voters shall be those of age and residence prescribed by this article, and women taxpayers shall have the right to vote at all such elections, without registration, in person or by their agents, authorized in writing; but all other persons voting at such elections shall be registered voters.

ARTICLE CC.

No person shall vote at any primary election or in any convention or other political assembly held for the purpose of nominating any candidate for public office unless he is at the time a registered voter. And in all political conventions in this State the apportionment of representation shall be on the basis of population.

ARTICLE CCI.

Any person possessing the qualifications prescribed by section three or four of article one hundred and ninety-seven of this Constitution, who may be denied registration, shall have the right to apply for relief to the district court having jurisdiction of civil causes for the parish in which

he offers to register, and the party cast in said suit shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court; and any citizen of the State shall have a like right to apply to said courts to have stricken off any names illegally placed on said registration rolls under section three and four of article one hundred and ninety-seven, and such applications and appeals shall be tried by said courts by preference, in open court or at chambers. The General Assembly shall provide by law for such applications and appeals without cost, and for the prosecution of all persons charged with illegal or fraudulent registration or voting, or any other crime or offence against the registration or election or primary elections laws.

ARTICLE CCII.

The following persons shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold any office of appointment of honor, trust or profit in this State—to wit: Those who have been convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary and not afterwards pardoned with express restoration of franchise; those who are inmates of any charitable institution, except the Soldiers' Home; those actually confined in any public prison; all indicted persons, and all persons notoriously insane or idiotic, whether interdicted or not.

ARTICLE CCIII.

In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot, and the ballots cast shall be publicly counted. In all elections by persons in a representative capacity, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

ARTICLE CCIV.

Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE CCV.

The General Assembly shall by law forbid the giving or selling of intoxicating drinks, on the day of any election, or primary election, within one mile of any polling place.

ARTICLE CCVI.

Until otherwise provided by law, the general State election

shall be held once every four years, on the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April.

Presidential electors and members of Congress shall be chosen or elected in the manner and at the time prescribed by law.

ARTICLE CCVII.

Parochial elections, except in the city of New Orleans, shall be held on the same day as the general State election, and not oftener than once in four years.

In the city of New Orleans parochial and municipal elections shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, 1899, and of every fourth year thereafter, but the General Assembly may change the date of said election after the year 1899: provided, that the parochial and municipal elections shall be held together, and shall always be on a day separate and apart from the general State election and not oftener than once in four years. The municipal and parochial officers in the city of New Orleans shall take their offices on the first Monday in the month of May following their election, until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE CCVIII.

For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence, by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, or while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or of the high seas, or while a student of any institution of learning.

ARTICLE CCIX.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the trial and determination of contested elections of all public officers, whether State, judicial, parochial or municipal (except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor), which trials shall be by the courts of law and at the domicile of the party defendant.

ARTICLE CCX.

No person shall be eligible to any office, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, who is not a citizen of this State and a duly qualified elector of the State, judicial dis-

trict, parish, municipality or ward wherein the functions of said office are to be performed. And whenever any officer, State, judicial, parochial, municipal or ward, may change his residence from this State, or from the district, parish, municipality or ward in which he holds such office, the same shall thereby be vacated, any declaration of retention of domicile to the contrary notwithstanding.

ARTICLE CCXI.

Returns of elections for all civil officers who are to be commissioned by the Governor shall be made to the Secretary of State, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution.

ARTICLE CCXII.

All elections by the people, except primary elections and municipal elections in towns having a population of less than twenty-five hundred, when such elections are not held at the same time as general State elections, shall be by official ballot, printed and distributed at the expense of the State; and, until otherwise provided by law such ballots shall have printed thereon, and at the head and immediately preceding the list of names of the candidates of each political party or nominating paper, a specific and separate device by which the political party and the candidates of such political party or nominating paper may be indicated. By stamping such device at the head of the list of candidates of each political party, or nominating paper, the voter may indicate that his vote is for the entire or straight ticket of the particular device allotted to such political party or nominating paper. When the voter does not desire to vote for candidates of any political party or nominating paper, by stamping a black space to the left opposite the name of each candidate on said official ballot.

The General Assembly shall provide some plan by which the voters may prepare their ballots in secrecy at the polls. This article shall not be construed so as to prevent the names of independent candidates from being printed on the ballots with a device; and names of candidates may be written on the ballot. These provisions shall not apply to elections for the imposition of special taxes, for which the General Assembly shall provide special laws.

ARTICLE CCXIII.

Electors shall not be registered within thirty days next preceding any election at which they may offer to vote, but applications to the courts, and appeals may be heard and determined, and revision take place at any time prior to the election, and no person who, in respect to age and residence, would become entitled to vote within the said thirty days, shall be excluded from registration on account of his want of qualifications at the time of his application for registration.

ARTICLE CCXIV.

The Legislature shall provide for the registration of voters throughout the State.

ARTICLE CCXV.

The Legislature shall enact laws to secure fairness in party primary elections, conventions, or other methods of naming party candidates.

ARTICLE CCXVI.

In the trial of contested elections and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, and in all criminal trials under the election laws, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony on the grounds that he may criminate himself or subject himself to public infamy, but such testimony shall not be used against him in any judicial proceedings except for perjury in giving such testimony.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months, and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to

vote, four months next preceding the election: provided, that removal from one precinct, ward or other election district, to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may hereafter be, imprisonment in the State's prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed, and in the manner hereafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by Article 5, section 1, of the Constitution. But no male person, who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed: provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before November 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this article: provided, such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required.

Sec. 5. That this amendment to the Constitution is presented and adopted as one indivisible plan for the regulation of the suffrage, with the intent and purpose to so connect the different parts, and to make them so dependent upon each other, that the whole shall stand or fall together.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this article disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as So help me God."

Section 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office—first, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God; second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not, or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or of any other crime, for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office; unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. That this amendment to the Constitution shall go into effect on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and two, if a majority of votes cast at the next general election shall be cast in favor of this suffrage amendment.

Sec. II. This amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and at said elections those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon.

Sec. III. The votes cast at said election shall be counted, compared, returned and canvassed, and the result announced and declared under the same rules and regulations, and in the same manner as the vote for Governor, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State, upon being notified of the result of said election, to certify said amendment under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment, so certified, among the permanent records of his office.

Committees of the Convention of 1850-'51.

- (1) A Committee on Basis and Apportionment of Representation.
- (2) A Committee on the Right of Suffrage and Qualifications of Persons to be elected.
- (3) A Committee on the Legislative Department of the Government.
- (4) A Committee on the Judiciary.
- (5) A Committee on the County Courts, County Organization and County Taxation.
- (6) A Committee on the Executive Department and Ministerial Officers.
- (7) A Committee on Education and Public Instruction.
- (8) A Committee on the Bill of Rights, and on such portions of the Constitution as are not referred to other committees.

Committees of the Convention of 1867-'68.

- (1) On Preamble and Bill of Rights, and Division of the Powers of Government.
- (2) On Legislative Department.
- (3) On the Elective Franchise and Qualifications for Office.
- (4) On the Basis of Representation and Apportionment.
- (5) On the Executive Department of Government.
- (6) On the Judiciary, excepting County and Corporation Courts.
- (7) On Education and the Funds Relating Thereto.
- (8) On Taxation and Finance.
- (9) On County and Corporation Courts and County Organizations.
- (10) On Limitations and Guarantees.
- (11) On Currency, Banking, and Insurance.
- (12) On Public Institutions.
- (13) On Prisons and the Preventives and Punishment of Crime.
- (14) On Military Affairs.
- (15) On the Pardoning Power.
- (16) On Agricultural and Industrial Interests, and Immigration.
- (17) On Internal Improvements.
- (18) On Revision and Adjustment.
- (19) On Future Revision and Amendment of Constitution.
- (20) On Schedule.

Table Showing how the Judges are Chosen in each State and
Terms of Supreme Court Judges.

	Constitution Adopted.	Length of Term in Years—Supreme Court.	BY WHOM CHOSEN.
Alabama	1875	6	People.
Arkansas	1874	8	People.
California	1879	12	People.
Colorado	1876	9	People and Governor.
Connecticut	1818	8	Governor, Legislature and People
Delaware	1897	12	Governor.
Florida	1885	6	People and Governor.
Georgia	1877	6	People.
Idaho	1889	6	People.
Illinois	1870	9	People.
Indiana	1851	6	People.
Iowa	1857	6	People.
Kansas	1859	6	People.
Kentucky	1891	8	People.
Louisiana	1898	12	Governor and People.
Maine	1820	7	Governor.
Maryland	1867	15	People
Massachusetts	1780	Life	Governor.
Michigan	1850	8	People.
Minnesota	1857	6	People.
Mississippi	1890	9	Governor.
Missouri	1875	10	People.
Montana	1889	6	People.
Nebraska	1875	6	People.
Nevada	1864	6	People.
New Hampshire	1792	Life	Governor.
New Jersey	1844	6	Governor.
New York	1895	14	People.
North Carolina	1876	8	People.
North Dakota	1889	6	People.
Ohio	1851	5	People.
Oregon	1857	6	People.
Pennsylvania	1873	21	People.
Rhode Island	1842	Life	Legislature.
South Carolina	1895	8	Legislature.
South Dakota	1889	6	People.
Tennessee	1870	8	People.
Texas	1876	6	People.
Utah	1895	6	People.
Vermont	1793	2	People and Legislature.
Virginia	1869	12	Legislature.
Washington	1889	7	People.
West Virginia	1872	12	People.
Wisconsin	1848	5	People.
Wyoming	1889	8	People.

NOTES.—Where more than one method of choosing Judges in the same State is indicated in the above table, it means that some of the Judges are selected by one method and some by the other. Some States make their Judges ineligible to re-election. Some retire their Judges at the age of 70.

Financial Statistics of the State of Virginia, Taken
from the Report of the First Auditor, 1900.

Total income of State, 1900	\$3,739,267 92
Total expenditures of State, 1900.....	3,535,343 28

Number of Persons Assessed for Capitation Tax, 1900:	
Whites	257,123
Negroes	125,033
<hr/>	
Total polls	382,156

Number Failing to Pay Capitaltion Tax for 1899 (latest figures obtainable):	
White	65,422
Negroes	58,312
<hr/>	
Total	123,734

Total Value of Personal Property in 1900, owned by—	
Whites	\$103,456,819
Negroes	3,822,582
<hr/>	
	\$107,279,401

Real Estate. Reassessment of 1900:	
Whites	\$312,447,358
Negroes	12,464,377
<hr/>	
	\$324,912,235

School Statistics:	
Total cost of Virginia public schools from	
1870 to 1899 (inclusive)	\$36,919,186 00
White schools cost	25,843,430 20
Negro schools cost	11,075,755 80
Whites were taxed for negro schools	9,192,877 32
Negroes have been taxed	1,882,878 48
Total amount paid by whites for schools.	35,036,307 52

License Taxes, 1900:

Licenses, other than liquor	\$407,710 09
Liquor	300,493 93

Total\$708,204 02

Tax Received from (1900)—

Telegraph and telephone companies	\$ 28,948 52
Insurance companies	79,506 74
Steamboats	3,207 12
Express companies	4,396 60
Railroads	250,987 70
Banks	44,533 10
Fees for charters of incorporation	66,361 75

Items of Expenditure:

Public schools	\$996,850 52
Maintaining hospitals for the insane	361,131 82
University of Virginia	57,499 99
Virginia Military Institute	30,000 00
Va. Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	15,750 00
William and Mary	18,333 33
Salaries of State officers	112,228 19
Expenses of General Assembly, 1899-1900....	75,971 60

AN ACT

Approved February 16, 1901.

To provide for the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, for the convening of said delegates, the organization of the said Convention, and for submitting the revised and amended Constitution to the people of the State of Virginia for ratification or rejection.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, approved March fifth, nineteen hundred, entitled "an act to provide for submitting to the qualified voters of the State the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to be held for the purpose of revising and amending the present Constitution," an election was duly held on the fourth Thursday in May, nineteen hundred; and

Whereas the Board of State Canvassers have certified that at said election a large majority of the qualified voters of this State voted in favor of a Constitutional Convention, and their determination has been communicated by the Governor to this body, and it is now proper to provide plans for the election of the delegates to such Convention for the convening of said delegates and the organization of the said Convention, and for submitting the revised and amended Constitution to the people of the State of Virginia for ratification or rejection; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the delegates to the said Convention shall be elected at the election to be held on the fourth Thursday in May, nineteen hundred and one, and the judges of election at the several voting places in the State where otherwise there would be no election held are hereby required to hold an election on said day for the election of delegates to said Convention.

2. The ballots to be used in said election shall be furnished by the respective electoral boards of the counties and cities of the Commonwealth, and the election of delegates to the Convention shall, in all respects, be in accordance with the general election laws of the Commonwealth for the election of members of the General Assembly, except as hereinafter provided.

3. All persons shall be qualified to vote for delegates to

the Convention, and shall be eligible to membership therein, who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

4. The apportionment and districts shall be as prescribed in this section.

From the counties, cities and towns of each district as now created by law for the election of members to the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Virginia there shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof delegates as follows:

Accomac shall have one delegate; Albemarle and the city of Charlottesville shall have two delegates; Alexandria county and the city of Alexandria shall have one delegate; Alleghany, Bath and Highland shall have one delegate; Amherst shall have one delegate; Augusta and the city of Staunton shall have two delegates; Bedford shall have two delegates; Botetourt shall have one delegate; Brunswick shall have one delegate; Buchanan, Dickenson and Wise shall have one delegate; Buckingham and Cumberland shall have one delegate; Campbell shall have one delegate; Campbell and Appomattox shall have one delegate; Caroline shall have one delegate; Carroll shall have one delegate; Charlotte shall have one delegate; Chesterfield, Manchester and Powhatan shall have two delegates; Clarke and Warren shall have one delegate; Craig, Roanoke county and Roanoke city shall have two delegates; Culpeper shall have one delegate; Dinwiddie shall have one delegate; Elizabeth City and Accomac shall have one delegate; Essex and Middlesex shall have one delegate; Fairfax shall have one delegate; Fauquier shall have one delegate; Floyd shall have one delegate; Fluvanna and Goochland shall have one delegate; Franklin shall have one delegate; Frederick and Winchester shall have one delegate; Gloucester and Mathews shall have one delegate; Grayson shall have one delegate; Greene and Madison shall have one delegate; Greenesville and Sussex shall have one delegate; Halifax shall have two delegates; Hanover shall have one delegate; Henrico shall have one delegate; Henry shall have one delegate; Isle of Wight shall have one delegate; King and Queen shall have one delegate; King William and Hanover shall have one delegate; Lancaster and Richmond county shall have one delegate; Lee shall have one delegate; Loudoun shall have one delegate; Loudoun and Fauquier shall have one delegate; Louisa shall have one delegate; Lynchburg shall have one delegate; Lunenburg shall have one delegate; Mecklenburg shall have

one delegate; Montgomery and Radford shall have one delegate; Nansemond shall have one delegate; Nelson shall have one delegate; New Kent, Charles City, James City, Warwick, York, Williamsburg, and Newport News shall have one delegate; Norfolk city shall have two delegates; Norfolk county shall have one delegate; Northampton and Accomac shall have one delegate; Northumberland and Westmoreland shall have one delegate; Nottoway and Amelia shall have one delegate; Orange shall have one delegate; Page and Rappahannock shall have one delegate; Patrick shall have one delegate; Petersburg shall have two delegates; Pittsylvania and Danville shall have four delegates; Portsmouth shall have one delegate; Princess Anne shall have one delegate; Prince Edward shall have one delegate; Prince George and Surry shall have one delegate; Prince William shall have one delegate; Pulaski and Giles shall have one delegate; Rappahannock shall have one delegate; Richmond city shall have five delegates; Rockbridge and Buena Vista shall have two delegates; Rockingham shall have two delegates; Russell shall have one delegate; Scott shall have one delegate; Shenandoah shall have one delegate; Southampton shall have one delegate; Smyth and Bland shall have one delegate; Spotsylvania and Fredericksburg shall have one delegate; Stafford and King George shall have one delegate; Tazewell shall have one delegate; Washington and city of Bristol shall have two delegates; Wythe shall have one delegate.

5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on the first Monday in June, nineteen hundred and one, and shall examine the certified abstracts of said election and issue certificates to delegates to the Convention as the same would be issued under section one hundred and forty-two of the Code of Virginia to members elected to the General Assembly, and upon the day of the assembling of the Convention the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall lay before it a list of the delegates elected thereto with the districts they represent. If all the abstracts of votes to be counted shall not have been received by the first Monday in June, nineteen hundred and one, the said board shall adjourn from day to day until they shall be so received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

6. The persons who shall be elected in pursuance of this act shall, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of June, nineteen hundred and one, at twelve o'clock, meet and assemble in the hall of the House of Delegates at the capitol, in the city

of Richmond, in general convention, to consider, discuss and propose a new Constitution, or alterations and amendments to the existing Constitution.

7. The said Convention shall be the judge of its own privileges and elections, and the members thereof shall have, possess, and enjoy, in the most full and ample manner, all the privileges which members elected to and attending on the General Assembly are entitled to; and moreover, shall be allowed the same pay for travelling to, and returning from, the said Convention as is now allowed to members of the General Assembly, and shall receive for attendance upon said Convention the sum of four dollars per day, Sundays included; and the said Convention is hereby empowered to appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the costs of printing and other incidental expenses, and to appoint such officers and to make them reasonable allowances for their services as it shall deem proper, which several allowances shall be audited by the Auditor of Public Accounts and paid by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth upon proper warrants, to be attested by the clerk and signed by the president of the Convention.

8. In the case of any contested election to the Convention, the same shall be governed in all respects by the existing laws in regard to contested elections to the Senate.

9. The executive of this Commonwealth shall have power to award writs of election to supply vacancies which may happen in the Convention by death, removal, resignation, or other incapacity of any members elected to serve therein, according to the provisions of this act, previously to the meeting of the said Convention; but if any such vacancy shall happen after the meeting of the said Convention, the presiding officer of the same shall award the said writs, and the election under such writs shall be conducted in all respects as the elections hereinbefore provided for; and all provisions of law relating to special elections held under section one hundred and fifteen, Code of Virginia, shall apply to elections held for the purpose of filling vacancies as aforesaid.

10. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer of the said Convention to certify a copy of the Constitution, as the same shall be revised and amended, to the Governor as soon as the Convention shall have adjourned sine die.

11. It shall be the duty of the Governor, upon the receipt of such certified copy, forthwith, by proclamation, to be published in such newspapers of this Commonwealth as may be

deemed sufficient, to announce the fact; and, moreover, to annex to his proclamation a copy of such revised and amended Constitution, together with schedule thereto annexed; which proclamation, Constitution, and schedule annexed, shall be published as aforesaid once a week for four successive weeks, and one hundred printed copies thereof shall be by the Governor forthwith transmitted to the clerk of each county and corporation court in this Commonwealth, to be by such clerk submitted to the examination of any person who may desire the same.

12. If said Convention shall agree upon a revised and amended Constitution on or before the fifth day of October, nineteen hundred and one, the said revised and amended Constitution shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth as a whole or by separate articles or sections, as the Convention may determine, for ratification or rejection, at the general election, to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and one.

13. Upon the official ballots to be used in the said general election shall be printed the words, "The Constitution as revised and amended"; or, article —, section —, of the Constitution as revised and amended, and underneath shall be the words, "For ratifying," "For rejecting," which shall be on two separate lines and in such type as is provided in the general law, and shall be at least one inch below any other printing on said ballot; or in the event any such articles or sections are submitted separately, then beneath the words indicating such articles or sections shall be printed, in like manner, the words, "For ratifying," "For rejecting," which shall be on two separate lines and in such type as is provided in the general law. Any voter who may desire to vote for the ratification of the Constitution, or of any article or section separately submitted, shall strike out the words, "For rejecting," and those who desire to vote for the rejecting of the Constitution, or of any article or section separately submitted, shall strike out the words, "For ratifying."

14. Any voter who shall be unable to properly prepare his ballot shall be entitled to require such assistance for that purpose from the judge of election designated to assist illiterate and physically disabled voters, as is now provided under the general election laws of the State.

15. The manner of receiving and canvassing said ballots and making returns and abstracts thereof shall conform in all respects to the requirements of the general election laws of the State, except the certificate of judges and clerks, which shall be as follows, or to like effect:

"We hereby certify that at the election held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and one, there were —— votes cast for ratifying the Constitution, and —— votes cast for rejecting the Constitution"; or, —— votes cast for ratifying —— article or —— section of the Constitution as revised and amended and —— votes cast for rejecting —— article, —— section of the Constitution as revised and amended.

Clerks.

Judges.

and the proper official canvassers of general election returns shall canvass these returns in a like manner as other election returns, and the results shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as the result in other elections is certified.

16. It shall be the duty of the Board of State Canvassers to canvass said returns at the time returns of the said general election are canvassed; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes so cast is for ratifying said revised and amended Constitution, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall certify the fact to the General Assembly upon the first day of the next regular session, in order that the Constitution thus ratified shall be carried into effect.

17. But if said Convention shall not propose a revised and amended Constitution on or before the fifth day of October, nineteen hundred and one, it shall remain for the next General Assembly to enact such measures as it may deem proper for submitting the said revised and amended Constitution to the people of this Commonwealth for ratification or rejection.

18. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Members of Constitutional Convention 1901.

[Post-office Addresses follow names.]

GEORGE KIMBROUGH ANDERSON, Clifton Forge, Alleghany county. Democrat. Represents Alleghany, Bath, and Highland counties. Born in Louisa county, Va., March 6, 1860. Educated at the public schools and Harmony Academy, Louisa county, Va. Lawyer. Commonwealth's attorney of Louisa county, 1887. Elected judge of Alleghany and Craig counties 1895. Now judge of said counties and Bath county.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Lexington, Va. Represents Rockbridge county and Buena Vista. Democrat. Born in Botetourt county in 1842. Educated at Washington and Lee, B. L. of University of Virginia. Lawyer. Member of Senate of Virginia 1869-'73. House of Delegates 1883-'89. Commissioner to Paris Exposition in 1878. President of the Virginia Bar Association 1900.

RUFUS A. AYERS, Big Stone Gap, Wise county. Democrat. Represents Buchanan, Dickenson and Wise counties. Born in Bedford county, Va., May 20, 1849. Educated at Bristol, Va. Lawyer and banker. Commonwealth's attorney for Scott county 1875-'79. Attorney-General of Virginia 1886-'90.

JOHN STRODE BARBOUR, Culpeper, Culpeper county, Va. Democrat. Represents Culpeper county. Born in Culpeper county August 10, 1866. Educated at public and private schools. Bachelor of Laws of the University of Virginia. Lawyer.

JOSEPH L. BARHAM, Newsom's, Va. Democrat. Represents Southampton county. Born in Southampton county, September 21, 1846. Educated at the Virginia Military Institute. Merchant and farmer. Reassessor of lands in 1870. Magistrate. Deputy sheriff. Sheriff in 1887. Now supervisor. Served in the Confederate army from February, 1863, to close of war.

MANLY HOWELL BARNES, Boulevard, New Kent county. Democrat. Represents New Kent, Charles City, James City, York, and Warwick counties, and Williamsburg and Newport News. Born in James City county July 25, 1854. Educated at Baltimore City College, B. A. of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Studied law at the Uni-

versity of Virginia. Lawyer and farmer. Member of the Virginia Senate from 1893 to 1899. Commonwealth's attorney New Kent county since July 1, 1883.

THOMAS H. BARNES, Elwood, Nansemond county. Democrat. Represents Nansemond county. Born in Nansemond county in 1833. Educated at local academy and University of Virginia, M. D. of the Medical College of Virginia. Formerly a practicing physician, now a farmer. Supervisor 1870. Chairman Democratic County Committee eight years. Member of House of Delegates 1873 to 1894, inclusive. On Visitorial Boards of William and Mary College and Medical College of Virginia.

ROBERT WILLIAM BLAIR, Wytheville, Va. Represents Wythe county. Republican. Born at Wytheville, Va., January 22, 1873. Educated at the University of Virginia. Lawyer. Chairman of the Republican Committee of Wythe county.

WILLIAM H. BOAZ, Covesville, Va. Represents Albemarle county and the city of Charlottesville. Democrat. Born in Albemarle county July 21, 1852. M. A., B. L., of the University of Virginia. Farmer. Member of the House of Delegates since 1889.

D. W. BOLEN, Hillsville, Va. Represents Carroll county. Democrat.

WOOD BOULDIN, Houston, Halifax county. Democrat. Represents Halifax county. Born at Charlotte C. H., Va., September 28, 1838. Educated in Charlotte county and at the University of Virginia. Lawyer and farmer. Formerly member of the State Democratic Committee, and member of the National Democratic Convention 1884. Mason.

ALLEN CAPERTON BRAXTON, Staunton. Democrat. Represents Augusta county and city of Staunton. Born at Union, Monroe county, W. Va., February 6, 1862. Educated at Pampatike Academy, King William county, Va. Lawyer. City attorney and Commonwealth's attorney for city of Staunton 1886 to 1890. Member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH A. BRISTOW, Saluda, Va. Represents Essex and Middlesex counties. Republican. Born Middlesex county September 17, 1838. Educated at Oaken Ham and Centreville Academies. Farmer. Presidential elector 1892. Republican nominee for Congress from First District in 1898. Inventor of the deep water oyster tongs.

DAVID TUCKER BROOKE, Norfolk, Va. Represents Norfolk city. Democrat. Born at Richmond. Educated in

private schools and the University of Virginia. Lawyer. Judge of the Corporation Court of Norfolk city 1884-'95.

JOHN THOMPSON BROWN, Brierfield, Bedford county. Represents Bedford county. Democrat. Born February 19, 1861, in Hanover county, Va. Educated at "McCabe's" and the University of Virginia. Farmer. Member of the General Assembly of Virginia 1891-'92. Member Board of Visitors Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

WILLIAM EVELYN CAMERON, Petersburg. Democrat. Represents Petersburg. Born in Petersburg November 29, 1842. Educated at Petersburg Military Academy, Hillsboro, N. C., and Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Lawyer. Mayor of Petersburg 1876 to 1882. Governor of Virginia 1882 to 1886.

CLARENCE J. CAMPBELL, Amherst. Democrat. Represents Amherst county. Born in Amherst, Va., May 31, 1863. Educated at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. Member of the Virginia Legislature from 1891 to 1898. Lawyer. Judge of Amherst county since 1898. Member of staff of Governor Tyler, with rank of Colonel.

PRESTON W. CAMPBELL, Abingdon, Va. Represents Washington county and Bristol city. Democrat. Born at Abingdon, Va., January 24, 1874. Educated at Abingdon Male Academy and University of Virginia. Lawyer.

HILL CARTER, Ashland, Hanover county. Democrat. Represents Hanover county. Born in Caroline county, Va., April 12, 1846. Lawyer. B. L. of Washington and Lee University. Attorney for the Commonwealth, Hanover county, 1876. Presidential elector 1880.

HUNTER B. CHAPMAN, Woodstock, Shenandoah county. Democrat. Represents Shenandoah county. Born in Winchester, Va., March 24, 1866. Educated at Winchester, Va. Railroad agent, farmer, and merchant.

WILLIAM L. COBB, Penola, Caroline county. Democrat. Represents Caroline county. Born September 5, 1850. Educated at the common schools of his county. Farmer and lumber dealer.

H. F. CRISMOND, Fredericksburg, Va. Democrat. Represents city of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania county. Born in Spotsylvania county, Va., June 15, 1849. Educated in private schools of the county. Merchant. Member of the General Assembly 1885-'87. Member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

JOHN WARWICK DANIEL, Lynchburg, Va. Represents Campbell county. Democrat. Born in Lynchburg, Va.

Lawyer. Educated at Lynchburg College, Dr. Harrison's Academy, and University of Virginia. LL. D. of Washington and Lee University and University of Michigan. Member of the Virginia House of Delegates 1865-'70; Senate, 1874-'81. Member of the United States House of Representatives 1885-'87, and of the United States Senate since 1887. Elector at large for Tilden 1876. Delegate at large to the National Democratic Conventions of 1880, 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900. Mason, thirty-third degree.

B. A. DAVIS, Rocky Mount, Va. Represents Franklin county. Republican.

WAYLAND FULLER DUNAWAY, Brookvale, Lancaster county. Democrat. Represents Lancaster and Richmond counties. Born in Lancaster county, Va., December 26, 1841. Educated at the academies of Northumberland and Lancaster counties, and at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and University of Virginia. Minister of the Gospel. Captain in Confederate army. Admitted to the bar in 1867. Entered the ministry 1872. D. D. conferred by Richmond College, 1894.

GEORGE N. EARMAN, Penn-Land, Rockingham county. Represents Rockingham county. Republican. Born in Rockingham county, Va., January 12, 1852. Farmer. Educated in Rockingham county and University of Virginia. Commissioner of Revenue since 1887.

DAVID Q. EGGLESTON, Smithville, Va. Represents Charlotte county. Democrat. Born in Charlotte county, Va., June 10, 1857. Educated at Hampden-Sidney College and University of Virginia. Lawyer. State Senator since 1897, and member of Democratic State Central Committee. Mason.

BRANCH J. EPES, Dinwiddie, Va. Represents Dinwiddie county. Democrat. Born in Nottoway county. Educated at Hampden-Sidney College and University of Virginia. Lawyer and farmer. Captain of artillery in Confederate army. Commonwealth's attorney for Dinwiddie county from 1868 to 1886. Judge of Dinwiddie county since 1886.

HENRY FAIRFAX, Aldie, Va. Represents Loudoun county. Democrat. Born in Alexandria, Va., May 4, 1850. Educated at Virginia Military Institute. Farmer, formerly civil engineer. State Senator from Fauquier and Loudoun counties since 1890.

ALBERT FLETCHER, Warrenton, Va. Represents Loudoun and Fauquier counties. Democrat. Born near Warrenton, Va. Merchant. Educated at the public schools. Served in Confederate army.

H. D. FLOOD, West Appomattox, Va. Represents Campbell and Appomattox counties. Democrat. Lawyer. Formerly State Senator and Commonwealth's attorney of Appomattox. Now member of Congress.

G. TAYLOR GARNETT, Mathews, Mathews county. Represents Mathews and Gloucester counties. Democrat. Born in Essex county. Lawyer. Educated by private tutors and at the Virginia Military Institute. Superintendent of schools and Commonwealth's attorney for Mathews county for twelve years. County judge of Mathews and Middlesex since 1885.

ALBERT P. GILLESPIE, Tazewell, Va. Represents Tazewell county. Republican, but elected without opposition. Born in Tazewell county April 3, 1855. B. A. of Emory and Henry College. Formerly attorney for Commonwealth of Tazewell county. Lawyer.

JAMES WILLIAM GILMORE, Gilmore's Mills, Rockbridge county. Represents Rockbridge county. Democrat. Born December 7, 1851, in Rockbridge county. Educated at Virginia Military Institute. Farmer.

CARTER GLASS, Lynchburg, Va. Represents Lynchburg. Democrat. Born in Lynchburg, Va., January 4, 1858. Editor. Educated in private and public schools. Member of State Senate and Board of Visitors University of Virginia. Mason.

JOHN GOODE, Bedford City, Bedford county. Born in Bedford county on the 27th of May, 1829. Lawyer. Educated at New London Academy and the University of Virginia. College degrees M. A. and LL. D. Was elected in 1857 to represent the county of Bedford in the Legislature, and again elected to that body from the city of Norfolk in 1867. In 1861 was elected to represent the people of Bedford in the Secession Convention. In the winter of 1861-'62, while serving as a soldier in the field, was elected to the Confederate Congress, and re-elected in May, 1863. In 1874 was elected from the Norfolk district to the United States House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1876-'78. During the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses acted as chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. Was Presidential elector in 1852, 1856, and 1884, and in the year last named presided at the meeting of the electors. Was president of the State Democratic Convention in 1872, and again in 1887. Was a member of the National Democratic Committee from 1868 to 1876. Served as a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, William and Mary College, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In 1885 was appointed Solicitor-General of the United States, and

in 1892 was appointed a member of the International Commission to adjust claims between the United States and Bar Association. While a member of the United States Chili. Served one term as President of the Virginia State House of Representatives he sometimes presided in the Committee of the Whole, and on one occasion was appointed Speaker pro tem. of that body.

BENNETT TAYLOR GORDON, Lovington, Nelson county. Represents Nelson county. Democrat. Born in Nelson county February 6, 1855. Lawyer. Educated at University of Virginia. Commonwealth's attorney of Nelson county since 1891.

JAMES WADDELL GORDON, Richmond, Va. Represents city of Richmond, Va. Democrat. Born in Richmond, Va., January 8, 1869. Lawyer. Educated in public schools. B. L. of Richmond College. Chairman Democratic party in Richmond 1900-1901. Knights of Pythias.

R. LINDSAY GORDON, Louisa, Va. Represents Louisa. Democrat. Born January 21, 1855, in Albemarle county. Lawyer. Commonwealth's attorney Louisa county since 1891.

BERRYMAN GREEN, Danville, Va. Represents city of Danville and county of Pittsylvania. Democrat. Born Danville, Va., March 31, 1836. Lawyer. B. A. of University of North Carolina. Attorney for Commonwealth, Danville, 1866-'71. Judge of Fourth Judicial Circuit, Virginia, from 1879 to 1881.

ROGER GREGORY, Lester Manor, Va. Represents King William and Hanover counties. Democrat. Born at Moore's, King William county, Va., April 3, 1833. B. L. of University of Va. Dean of Law Faculty of Richmond College. LL. D. same institution. Formerly judge County Court of King William (1870). Member of Va. House of delegates 1880-'82. Served in Confederate Army.

T. L. GWYN. Represents Grayson county. Democrat.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Petersburg, Va. Represents city of Petersburg. Democrat. Lawyer. Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute.

BEVERLY AGUSTUS HANCOCK, Manchester, Va. Represents city of Manchester, Chesterfield and Powhatan counties. Democrat. Born in Chesterfield county, Va., September 18, 1847. Lawyer. Educated mainly at home. Commonwealth's attorney Chesterfield 1877-'86. Delegate to National Democratic Convention 1884. Judge of Second Judicial Circuit of Virginia since 1886. Superintendent of schools of Chesterfield 1870-'77, and of Manchester 1874-'82.

Member of Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, and Heptasophs.

L. A. HARDY. Represents Lunenburg county. Democrat.

THOMAS W. HARRISON, Winchester, Frederick county. Represents Frederick county and the city of Winchester. Born at Leesburg, Va., August 6, 1856. M. A. and B. L. of the University of Virginia. Member Senate of Virginia in 1887 and 1895. Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit since May, 1895. Member Knights of Pythias.

GOODRICH HATTON, Portsmouth, Va. Born in Norfolk county on May 8, 1862. Lawyer. Educated at the Norfolk Academy. B. L. of the University of Virginia. Represents Portsmouth city.

JAMES MURRY HOOKER, Stuart, Patrick county. Represents Patrick county. Born in Patrick county October 29, 1873. Democrat. Lawyer. Educated at the College of William and Mary. B. L. of Washington and Lee University. Commonwealth's attorney of Patrick county since 1897. Member of the State Democratic Committee.

E. W. HUBBARD, Curdsville, Va. Represents Buckingham and Cumberland counties. Democrat. Lawyer. Member House of Delegates. Commonwealth's attorney of Buckingham county.

EPPEA HUNTON, JR., Warrenton, Va. Represents Fauquier county. Born April 14, 1855, in Prince William county. Lawyer. Educated at Belleview Academy. B. L. of University of Virginia. Democrat. Member of the Legislature 1893-'94.

JOHN HENRY INGRAM, Manchester, Va. Represents Chesterfield, Powhatan, and the city of Manchester. Democrat. Born in Culpeper March 17, 1862. Educated at "McGuire's." B. L. of Richmond College and University of Virginia. Lawyer. Judge of the Corporation Court of Manchester since 1887.

CLAGGETT BENNETT JONES, Bruington, King and Queen county. Represents King and Queen county. Democrat. Born in King and Queen county on the 29th of April, 1857. Lawyer. Educated at Richmond College and University of Virginia. Commonwealth's attorney of King and Queen county since 1887.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES, Chestnut Level, Pittsylvania. Represents Pittsylvania county and the city of Danville. Democrat. Born at Chatham, Va., June 1, 1832. Farmer. Educated principally in the old field schools of

Pittsylvania county. Served as lieutenant in the Confederate army.

GEO. B. KEEZEL, Keezeltown, Va. Represents Rockingham county. Democrat. Born July 20, 1854, in Rockingham county. Educated in county schools and Collegiate Institute of Baltimore. Farmer. Member of the Virginia State Senate during sessions 1883-'84 and 1885-'86. Elected again in 1895, and has been a member of that body since.

GILMER S. KENDALL, Eastville, Va. Represents Northampton and Accomac counties. Democrat. Judge County Court.

JONH W. LAWSON, Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, which county he represents. Democrat. Born James City. September 13, 1837. Educated at the College of William and Mary, University of Virginia, and the University of New York. Physician. Served six terms in the Virginia House of Delegates, one term in the Virginia State Senate. Member Fifty-second Congress.

ALANSON TILMAN LINCOLN, Marion, Va. Represents Smyth and Bland counties. Republican. Born at Broadford, Va., October 23, 1858. Educated in public schools of Marion. Manufacturer. Chairman of the Marion School Board since 1895. Member of town council of Marion.

JAMES H LINDSAY, Charlottesville, Va. Represents Albemarle county and city of Charlottesville. Democrat. Born in Fauquier county, Va., December 29, 1862. Editor. Educated by his father, Prof. S. C. Lindsay. Formerly city treasurer and postmaster of Kernersville, N. C. Knight Templar and Mason.

E. H. LOVELL, Locustdale, Va. Represents Greene and Madison counties. Democrat.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, New Castle, Craig county. Represents Roanoke city and Craig and Roanoke counties. Democrat. Born Augusta county March 31, 1844. Educated in old field schools and Roanoke College. Lawyer. Commonwealth's Attorney of Craig for ten years, House of Delegates for one term, State Senate for two terms. Member of Fifty-third Congress, and presidential elector-at-large.

RICHARD McILWAINE, Hampden-Sidney, Va. Represents Prince Edward county. Democrat. Born in Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1834. Educated at Hampden-Sidney College, University of Virginia, University of Tennessee, Seminary and Free Church College of Edenborough. President Hampden-Sidney College. Degrees, A. B., A. M., D. D., LL. D. Chaplain in the Confederate army. Formerly pastor of several prominent churches. Mason.

CHARLES V. MEREDITH, Richmond, Va. Represents city of Richmond. Democrat. Born in Richmond, Va. Educated in private schools and Richmond College. Lawyer. City attorney of Richmond 1885-'98.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Mount Airy, Va. Represents Danville and county of Pittsylvania. Democrat. Born in Halifax county, Va., December, 1844. Farmer and miller. Educated at Lexington, Va.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MONCURE, Falmouth, Va. Represents Stafford and King George counties. Democrat. Born in Caroline county, Va., November 12, 1832. Educated at Virginia Military Institute. Civil engineer and farmer. Major in the Confederate army.

ROBERT WALTON MOORE, Fairfax, Va. Represents Fairfax county. Democrat. Born February 26, 1859. Educated at Episcopal High School and University of Virginia. Lawyer. Formerly State Senator; also presidential elector 1893. Member of the Board of Visitors of College of William and Mary and University of Virginia.

THOMAS LEE MOORE, Christiansburg, Va. Represents Montgomery county and Radford city. Republican. Born February 10, 1865. Lawyer. Commonwealth's attorney for Montgomery county 1895-'99.

JAMES MUNDY, Buchanan, Va. Represents Botetourt county. Republican. Banker.

VIRGINIUS NEWTON, Richmond, Va. Represents city of Richmond. Democrat. Born in Norfolk, Va., October 27, 1844. President of the First National Bank of Richmond. President of the Union Bank of Richmond. First vice-president of the South-Atlantic Life Insurance Company. Second vice-president of the William R. Trigg Ship Company. B. L. of University of Virginia. Served in Confederate army.

DANIEL CULLERS O'FLAHERTY, Front Royal, Va. Represents Warren and Clarke counties. Democrat. Born at Seven Fountains, Va., July 20, 1862. Educated at Lebanon. O. B. L. of Washington and Lee University. Lawyer. Formerly Mayor of Front Royal. Mason.

J. W. ORR. Represents Lee county. Democrat. Formerly county judge.

R. S. PARKS, Luray, Va. Represents Page and Rappahannock counties. Democrat. Born in Rappahannock county on June 4, 1839. Educated in the common schools. Lawyer. Commonwealth's attorney of Page county since 1885. Member House of Delegates since 1895.

ABRAM L. PEDIGO, Preston, Va. Represents Henry county. Republican. Born in Patrick county July 22, 1839.

Educated in schools of Patrick, Henry, and Carroll counties. Farmer. Represented Henry county in the Legislature 1887-'89. Mayor of Lexing, Ohio, 1863-'65.

WILLIAM BEVERLEY PETTIT, Palmyra, Fluvanna county. Represents Fluvanna and Goochland counties. Democrat. Born in Fluvanna county October 10, 1825. Educated in the old field schools and Selma Academy. Lawyer and farmer. Commonwealth's attorney of Fluvanna county for many years. President of the Virginia State Bar Association 1898.

NATHAN PHILLIPS, Floyd, Va. Represents Floyd and Franklin counties. Republican.

JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, Richmond, Va. Represents city of Richmond. Democrat. Born in King and Queen county, Va., August 4, 1871. Lawyer. Educated at the public schools, Richmond College, and Columbian University. Degree B. L. from Columbian University. Member of I. O. O. F. and Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

WILLIAM NATHANIEL PORTLOCK, Norfolk, Va. Represents Norfolk county. Democrat. Born in Norfolk county in 1854. Educated at Bethel Academy and the University of Virginia. Lawyer. Formerly clerk of the Circuit Court of Norfolk county, and also treasurer of the county. Judge of the County Court of Norfolk county since 1892. Member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity.

JULIAN MINOR QUARLES, Staunton, Va. Represents city of Staunton and Augusta county. Democrat. Born in Caroline county September, 1848. Educated at Pine Hill and Aspen Academies and University of Virginia. Lawyer. Formerly county judge of Augusta county. Member of Fifty-sixth Congress.

JAMES B. RICHMOND, Gate City, Va. Represents Scott county. Democrat. Born February 27, 1842. Educated in common schools. Lawyer. Member of Virginia House of Delegates 1874-'75. Member of Forty-sixth United States Congress. County judge of Scott. Colonel in Confederate army.

TIMOTHY RIVES, Rives, Prince George county, Va. Represents Prince George and Surry counties. Democrat. Born in Prince George county November 2, 1854. Educated at private school and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. B. L. of Richmond College. Lawyer. Formerly superintendent of public schools of Surry county. Judge of Surry and Prince George counties since 1884.

WILLIAM GORDON ROBERTSON, Roanoke, Va. Repre-

sents Roanoke and Craig counties and city of Roanoke. Democrat. Born in Charlottesville, Va., February 12, 1856. B. L. and A. B. University of Virginia. Lawyer. Formerly Judge of Hustings Court of Roanoke City.

FRANCIS LEE SMITH, Alexandria, Va. Represents Alexandria county and city. Democrat. Born in Alexandria, Va., October 6, 1845. Educated at Virginia Military Institute. Lawyer. Formerly city attorney and member of Board of Aldermen of Alexandria. State Senator 1879-'83. Member of Board of Visitors Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. Officer in the Confederate army. Mason.

JOSEPH STERRINS, South Boston, Va. Represents Halifax county. Democrat. Born in Petersburg, Va., June 14, 1850. Educated in the private schools of Halifax county and in Tighe's Classical School, of Richmond, Va. Merchant. President of Bank of South Boston.

HENRY CARTER STUART, Elk Garden, Va. Represents Russell county. Democrat. Born Wytheville, Va., January 18, 1855. Educated at Emory and Henry College (A. B.) and University of Virginia. Farmer and business man. Formerly member of State Democratic Executive Committee.

JOHN C. SUMMERS, Bristol, Va. Represents Washington county and Bristol city. Independent.

GEORGE PATRICK TARRY, Tarry's Mill, Va. Represents Mecklenburg county. Democrat. Born in Mecklenburg county May 12, 1841. Educated at the University of North Carolina and University of Virginia. Planter. Served in Confederate army.

ALFRED PEMBROKE THOM, Norfolk, Va. Represents city of Norfolk. Democrat. Born in Northampton county, Va., December 15, 1854. Educated at Richmond College and University of Virginia. Lawyer.

JAMES BANKHEAD TAYLOR THORNTON, Manassas, Va. Represents Prince William county. Democrat. Born at Brentsville, Va., October 26, 1856. Educated at William and Mary College and University of Virginia. Lawyer. Formerly superintendent of schools. Commonwealth's attorney since 1891.

ROBERT TURNBULL, Lawrenceville, Va. Represents Brunswick county. Democrat. Born at Lawrenceville, Va., January 11, 1850. B. L. University of Virginia. Lawyer. Clerk of Brunswick county for eight years. State Senator from 1895 to 1899.

G. L. VINCENT, Emporia, Va. Represents Greeneville and Sussex counties. Democrat. Born September 3, 1867, in

Maryland. Educated in public schools of Maryland. Lumber merchant.

SAMUEL P. WADDILL, Henrico county, Va. Represents Henrico county. Democrat. Born in Charles City county, Va., December 15, 1852. Educated in private schools. Clerk of Henrico County Court.

CYRUS HARDING WALKER, Heathsville, Va. Represents Northumberland and Westmoreland counties. Democrat. Born in Northumberland county January 27, 1859. Educated at home, in private schools, and University of Virginia. Lawyer. Professor in Davis Military School, North Carolina, 1883-'93. Member of House of Delegates 1891-'98, and State Senator since 1898. Member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

A. C. WALTER. Represents Orange county. Republican.

WALTER ALLEN WATSON, Nottoway county, Va. Represents Amelia and Nottoway counties. Democrat. Born in Nottoway county, Va., November 25, 1867. Lawyer. Educated in the public schools, Dr. Wharey's Academy, Hampden-Sidney College, and University of Virginia. State Senator 1891-'95. Now Commonwealth's attorney for Nottoway county.

N. B. WESCOTT, Accomac Courthouse. Represents Accomac county. Democrat. Lawyer.

J. M. WILLIS, Hampton, Va. Represents Elizabeth City and Accomac counties. Democrat. Superintendent of schools, Hampton.

GEORGE DOUGLAS WISE, Richmond, Va. Represents Richmond city. Democrat. Born in Accomac county 1835. Lawyer. Educated in Washington city, Indiana University, and William and Mary College. Commonwealth's attorney for Richmond 1870-'80. Served seven terms in Congress, 1880-'94. Lieutenant in the Confederate army. Member Lee and Pickett's Camps, Confederate Veterans. Mason.

EUGENE WITHERS, Danville, Va. Represents Pittsylvania county and city of Danville. Democrat. Born in Caswell county, N. C., January 22, 1867. Educated at University of Virginia. Ph. B. of University of North Carolina. Lawyer. Member of State Legislature 1893-'94, of State Senate 1895-'98. Presidential elector 1900. Mason, Odd-Fellow, and Elk.

JONATHAN WOODHOUSE, Nimmo, Princess Anne county, Va. Represents Princess Anne county. Democrat. Born in Princess Anne county, Va., January 26, 1850. Merchant and manufacturer of lumber. Educated at Norfolk,

Va. Postmaster of Nimmo. President of Princess Anne Telephone Company. Member of Knights of Pythias.

J. C. WYSOR, Newbern, Va. Represents Pulaski and Giles counties. Democrat. Lawyer.

W. T. YANCEY, Woodville, Va. Represents Rappahannock county. Democrat. Born May 3, 1857, in Rappahannock county. Educated by private teachers at home. Farmer. County chairman of the Democratic party. Was chairman of Electoral Board for fifteen years.

Counties and by Whom Represented.

Accomac—N. B. Wescott.

Albemarle and Charlottesville—James H. Lindsay, W. H. Boaz.

Alexandria City and County—F. L. Smith.

Alleghany, Bath and Highland—George K. Anderson.

Amherst—C. J. Campbell.

Angusta and Staunton—A. C. Braxton, J. M. Quarles.

Bedford—John Goode, John Thompson Brown.

Botetourt—James Mundy (Rep.).

Brunswick—Robert Turnbull.

Buchanan, Dickenson and Wise—Rufus A. Ayers.

Buckingham and Cumberland—E. W. Hubbard.

Campbell—John W. Daniel.

Campbell and Appomattox—H. D. Flood.

Caroline—William L. Cobb.

Carroll—D. W. Bolen.

Charlotte—D. Q. Eggleston.

Chesterfield, Manchester and Powhatan—B. A. Hancock, John Henry Ingram.

Clarke and Warren—D. C. O'Flaherty.

Craig, Roanoke City and County—J. W. Marshall, W. G. Robertson.

Culpeper—John S. Barbour.

Dinwiddie—Branch J. Epes.

Elizabeth City and Accomac—J. M. Willis.

Essex and Middlesex—J. A. Bristow (Rep.).

Fairfax—Robert Walton Moore.

Fauquier—Eppa Hunton, Jr.

Floyd and Franklin—Nathan Phillips (Rep.).

Fluvanna and Goochland—W. B. Pettit.

Franklin—B. A. Davis (Rep.).

Frederick and Winchester—Thomas W. Harrison.

Gloucester and Mathews—G. T. Garnett.

Grayson—T. L. Gwyn.

Greene and Madison—E. H. Lovell.

Greenville and Sussex—Gordon L. Vincent.

Halifax—Wood Bouldin, Joseph Stebbins.

Hanover—Hill Carter.

Henrico—S. P. Waddill.

Henry—A. L. Pedigo.

Isle of Wight—John W. Lawson.

King and Queen—C. B. Jones.

King William and Hanover—Roger Gregory.

Lancaster and Richmond—W. F. Dunaway.
 Lee—J. W. Orr.
 Loudoun—Henry Fairfax.
 Loudoun and Fauquier—Albert Fletcher.
 Louisa—R. L. Gordon.
 Lynchburg City—Carter Glass.
 Lunenburg—L. A. Hardy.
 Mecklenburg—G. P. Tarry.
 Montgomery and Radford—T. L. Moore (Rep.).
 Nansemond—Thomas H. Barnes.
 Nelson—B. T. Gordon.
 New Kent, Charles City, James City, Warwick, York, Williamsburg, and Newport News—M. H. Barnes.
 Norfolk City—A. P. Thom, D. Tucker Brooke.
 Norfolk County—W. N. Portlock.
 Northampton and Accomac—Gilmer S. Kendall.
 Northumberland and Westmoreland—C. H. Walker.
 Nottoway and Amelia—W. A. Watson.
 Orange—A. C. Walter.
 Page and Rappahannock—R. S. Parks.
 Patrick—James M. Hooker.
 Petersburg—W. E. Cameron, Alexander Hamilton.
 Pittsylvania and Danville—Berryman Green, Geo. W. Jones, Charles E. Miller, Eugene Withers.
 Portsmouth—Goodrich Hatton.
 Princess Anne—Jonathan Woodhouse.
 Prince Edward—Richard McIlwaine.
 Prince George and Surry—Timothy Rives.
 Prince William—J. B. T. Thornton.
 Pulaski and Giles—J. C. Wysor.
 Rappahannock—W. T. Yancey.
 Richmond City—V. Newton, C. V. Meredith, George D. Wise, John Garland Pollard, and James W. Gordon.
 Rockbridge and Buena Vista—J. W. Gilmore, William A. Anderson.
 Rockingham—George N. Earman (Rep.), G. B. Keezel.
 Russell—H. C. Stuart.
 Scott—J. B. Richmnod.
 Shenandoah—H. B. Chapman.
 Southampton—Joseph L. Barham.
 Smyth and Bland—A. L. Lincoln (Rep.).
 Spotsylvania and Fredericksburg—H. F. Crismond.
 Stafford and King George—T. J. Moncure.
 Tazewell—Albert Gillespie (Rep.).
 Washington—John C. Summers (Rep.), P. W. Campbell.
 Wythe—Robert W. Blair (Rep.).

Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights, and Division of the Powers
of Government.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Green - Berryman

ing committees, which follows:

Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights, the Division of Governmental Powers and on such Portions of the Constitution as shall not be Referred to other Committees—Berryman Green, William B. Pettit, Hill Carter, John S. Barbour, N. B. Westcott, David Q. Eggleston, Goodrich Hatton, R. S. Parks, Preston W. Campbell, Eranch J. Epes, Abram L. Pedigo.

Committee on Legislative Department.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Legislative Department:
except such matters as come within the
jurisdiction of other standing commit-
tees—R. Walton Moore, W. Gordon Rob-
ertson, Hill Carter, N. B. Westcott, Rob-
ert Turnbull, Thomas W. Harrison, Jas.
B. Richmond, James M. Hooker, John W.
Lawson, J. M. Quarles, Robt. W. Blair.

Committee on the Elective Franchise and Qualifications for Office.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Elective Franchise, Qualification for Office, Basis of Representation and Appointment and on Elections.—John W. Daniel, Wm. A. Anderson, H. D. Flood, John H. Ingram, Alexander Hamilton, George D. Wise, J. C. Wysor, Alfred P. Thom, R. Lindsay Gordon, Jas. H. Lindsay, Claggett B. Jones, Henry C. Stuart, Berryman Green, Wood Bouldin, D. W. Bolen, Walter A. Watson, Francis L. Smith, Gilmer S. Kendall, Thomas H. Barnes, Thomas W. Harrison, Albert P. Gill spie, Thomas L. Moore.

Committee on the Basis of Representation and Apportionment.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on the Executive Department of Government.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on the Executive Departments, Ministerial Offices of the State Government and Bureaus—Wm. E. Cameron, Carter Glass, Beverly A. Hancock, Henry Fairfax, James W. Marshall, C. Harding Walker, E. H. Lovell, H. D. Flood, James M. Hooker, Joseph L. Barham, Robert W. Blair.

Committee on the Judiciary, excepting County and Corporation Courts.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Judiciary—Eppa Hunton, Jr., Charles V. Meredith, W. Gordon Robertson, Eugene Withers, William E. Cameron, Alfred P. Thom, Bennett T. Gordon, David Q. Eggleston, Francis L. Smith, R. S. Parks, Rufus A. Ayers, A. Caperton Braxton, C. Harding Walker, John C. Summers, Thomas L. Moore.

Committee on Education and the Funds Relating Thereto.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee]

Committee on Education and Public Instruction,—Richard Mellwaine, Carter Glass, John W. Lawson, John Thompson Brown, Walter A. Watson, J. B. T. Thornton, John G. Pollard, W. F. Dunaway, Preston W. Campbell, John M. Willis, E. H. Lovell, James W. Gilmore, George W. Jones, George L. Earman, A. T. Lincoln.

Committee on Taxation and Finance.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Taxation and Finance—
Virginus Newton, Henry Fairfax, John
Thompson Brown, William H. Boaz, Alex-
ander Hamilton, Henry C. Stuart, George
B. Keezell, Albert Fletcher, Joseph Steb-
bins, B. T. Gordon, Goodrich Hatton,
Charles V. Meredith, G. Taylor Garnett,
B. A. Davis, James Mundy.

Committee on County and Corporation Courts and County Organizations.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on the Organization and Government of Counties—Thomas H. Barnes, Eugene Withers, G. Taylor Garnett, George B. Keezell, Beverly A. Hancock, J. B. T. Thornton, George P. Tarry, J. W. Orr, James W. Gilmore, Albert Fletcher, Manly H. Barnes, Jonathan Woodhouse, Joseph Stebbins, A. C. Walter, Joseph A. Bristow.

Committee on the Organization and Government of Cities and Towns—D. Tucker Brooke, James W. Gordon, Jas. W. Marshall, Timothy Rives, H. F. Crismond, D. W. Bolen, D. C. O'Flaherty, John S. Barbour, George K. Anderson, Wood Bouldin, John C. Summers.

Committee on Limitations and Guarantees.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee]

Committee on the Journal and on the enrollment of the Ordinances and Resolutions of the Convention—James H. Lindsay, James W. Marshall, Manly H. Barnes, Timothy Rives, J. B. T. Thornton, John Thompson Brown, E. W. Hu-

Committee on Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention—C. Harding Walker, H. B. Chapman, Samuel P. Waddill, Carter Glass, John S. Barbour, J. W. Orr, E. W. Hubbard, Jonathan Woodhouse, G. L. Vincent, C. E. Miller, Nathan Phillips.

Committee on Privileges and Elections—Thomas W. Harrison, Robert Turnbull, George K. Anderson, John G. Pollard, W. F. Dunaway, J. M. Willis, J. M. Quarles, A. L. Pedigo, Thomas L. Moore, Albert P. Gillespie, A. C. Walter.

Committee on Rules—Claggett B. Jones, George D. Wise, William B. Pettit, J. B. Richmond, Wood Bouldin, Thomas J. Moncure, Branch J. Epes, William N. Portlock, D. C. O'Flaherty, T. L. Gwyn, A. T. Lincoln.

Committee on Corporations—A. Caperton Braxton, D. Tucker Brooke, J. C. Wysor, John H. Ingram, Joseph Stebbins, Gilmer S. Kendall, W. T. Yancey, Richard McIlwaine, Eppa Hunton, Jr., George W. Jones, Robert W. Blair.

Committee on Currency, Banking and Insurance.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Public Institutions.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Prisons and the Preventives and Punishment of Crime.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Military Affairs.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee]

,
,
, , ,
,
,
,
,
,

Committee on the Pardoning Power.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Agricultural and Industrial Interests, and Immigration.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee]

Committee on Internal Improvements.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Revision and Adjustment.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee]

Committee on Future Revision and Amendment of Constitution.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

Committee on Final Revision and Adjustment of the various provisions of the Constitution, that may be agreed upon, and upon the schedule--William A. Anderson, John W. Daniel, William E. Cameron, R. Walton Moore, Roger Gregory, William H. Boaz, Berryman Green, Claggett B. Jones, J. C. Wysor, D. Tucker Brooke and B. A. Davis.

Committee on Schedule.

[Here insert names of members of the above committee.]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 020 553 809●4